

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

Dept. Trade & Commerce

RECIPROCITY AND THE WEST

All the efforts yet made to show that the reciprocity agreement will not benefit the Western farmers have failed. The farmers of Canada, by their demonstrations, compelled the government at Ottawa to give heed to their demands. There is a great measure of relief in the agreement now before the House. It should be ratified. Those who oppose are not working in the interests of the farmers. But it is not enough. The farmers should have free agricultural implements and an increase in the British Preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff. That is simple justice and not special privilege. If the farmers stand together they will get it.

MAR. 15, 1911

EQUITY

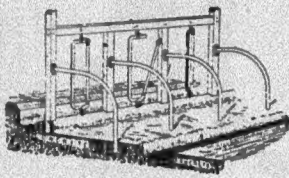
BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
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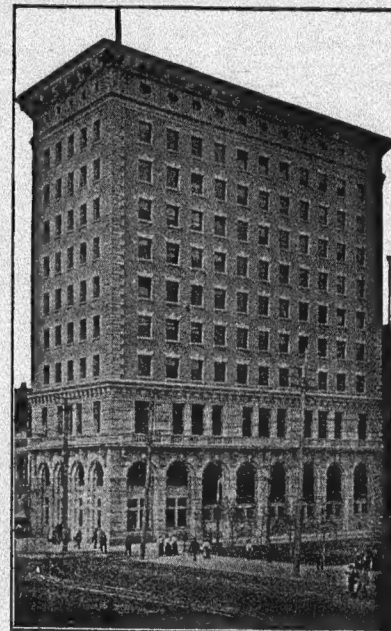
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Bois-sevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Ninga, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).

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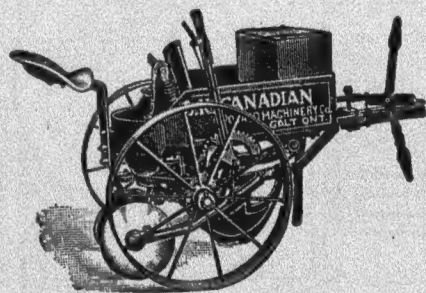
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Haultain on Reciprocity

(Special correspondence to The Guide)

Regina, March 11.—On Tuesday next, March 14, the Saskatchewan legislature will begin the ninth week of its session. Since 3 p.m. on Thursday last a blockade of business by the opposition has been in progress. It will be suspended to-night at midnight until 11 a.m. on Monday morning, when the house will re-assemble after the week-end recess. To-night at midnight the blockade will have lasted 75 hours. It has included two all-night sessions. This political warfare has arisen over the question of voters' lists. The opposition has asked the government for an undertaking that another general election shall not take place until a voters' list has been drawn up under the Election Act of 1908. In reply the government has promised that a voters' list shall be compiled as rapidly as possible, but has point blank refused to undertake that another general election shall not take place until the list is completed. Mr. Scott contends that constitutionally the government cannot give a guarantee with regard to the holding or non-holding of an election. Unforeseen events, it holds, might compel the holding of an election at any time. Carrying the war into the opposition's camp, the premier maintains that they (the opposition) are not concerned for the improvement of the lists as such. He contends that the present ones are fair to both sides and are good enough for Dominion elections. The opposition he says, are desirous of securing some party advantage. What they want, he contends, is a guarantee that a general election shall not take place this year. The result is the present blockade, which the opposition threaten to prolong indefinitely unless the government comes down with the required guarantee. As there is very little likelihood of the government doing anything of the kind the situation is interesting. Mr. Scott has already hinted to the opposition that the lieutenant-governor may come down and dismiss the house, which means that a general election would take place at once. There is a tenseness in the atmosphere which may lead to some important development at any moment.

Elevator Bill

No progress has been made this week with the Elevator bill. It has passed its second reading and is before the committee of the whole. When it will be taken up again no one knows. Very few bills have actually passed the House. Most of those that have received the royal assent are private bills to which little or no opposition has been offered.

A bill to amend the Dairymen's Act has passed. This increases the amount which the government may loan to a creamery from \$1,200 to \$3,000. Further the bill gives the minister of agriculture discretion in the matter of the amount of capital authorized, subscribed and paid-up, which must be on hand before a creamery may be organized.

A bill respecting the restraining of animals running at large is at present in committee. There is little new in the bill, its principal object being to consolidate and codify several conflicting statutes respecting herd laws.

In connection with a bill to amend the Rural Municipalities Act the question of the passing of the free range in Saskatchewan came up. Hon. W. R. Motherwell was in charge of different amendments. One of these, asked for by the stockmen of the province, was to the effect that a minimum should be placed on the area of herd districts. This proposal was warmly discussed, but on the whole it did not find favor with the agricultural members of the House. When, however, members from free range municipalities asked for protection from invading herds from other municipalities they found more favor with the House. It was decided that if stock-owners wished to have their own districts protected by law they must also keep their own cattle at home.

During the passing of the agricultural estimates some interesting announcements were made by the government. The new position of provincial live stock commissioner, for which a salary of \$1,800 is provided, it was practically stated would be filled by Paul Bredt, Edenwald and Regina. The amount placed in the estimates for travelling dairies and general services is raised from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The amount provided for advances on butter and eggs is raised from \$135,000 to \$160,000. It was

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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announced that a survey would be made throughout the province with regard to the question of noxious weeds, with a view to taking the problem firmly in hand and compelling the municipalities councils to do their part in it. The joint branding office now being maintained at Medicine Hat by the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments is to be given up. In future the Saskatchewan branding office will be in Regina. It was mentioned that as many brands are now issued annually as formerly and that in the near future a stockmen's conference will be held in the province. All provincial brands are shortly to be called in and re-issued.

Undoubtedly the event of the past week has been the reciprocity debate and the unanimous vote in the Saskatchewan legislature in favor of the proposed agreement. Some uncertainty was entertained as to what stand the conservative opposition would take on the question. All doubt as to this was removed by the remarkable speech of Mr. Haultain, leader of the opposition, delivered on Wednesday, March 8. Mr. Haultain spoke for an hour declaring himself a whole-hogger in the matter of reciprocity.

He saw no reason why eastern Canada, itself taking a selfish position, should ask the West to take an unselfish one. He professed himself wholly a Western man in the matter of the tariff. It was not a matter of loyalty, maintained Mr. Haultain. He would himself sacrifice a good deal for his British birthright and connection. The West was loyal and would remain loyal to the British crown. He had no fears for the American settlers who were coming into the West. The West would never prove another Texas. He thought, on the other hand, that the proposed arrangement would promote kindly feelings and a spirit of neighborliness between Canada and her great neighbor. "I am not prepared," said Mr. Haultain, "to sit at the feet of any of these Eastern gamaliels and study loyalty."

D. M. Finlayson, North Battleford, and T. H. Garry, Yorkton, mover and seconder, respectively, of the reciprocity motion, expressed the view that the agreement would probably make barley-growing in the province as profitable as wheat-growing. That would be beneficial as the present continuous growing of wheat

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The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.,
Woodstock, Ont. 01

was impoverishing the soil. Barley would provide an earlier maturing crop and one which would help in the noxious weeds problem.

The resolution moved by Mr. Finlayson, a government supporter, was amended by the opposition and made even stronger by the inclusion in it of the endorsement of an increase of the British preference with the ultimate establishment of free trade within the Empire in view.

Important Bills Left

Before the committee of the whole house are still many important bills as, for instance, the workmen's compensation bill. A bill to amend the School Ordinance, providing for important decentralizing features in connection with the formation of school districts, is also in committee. Other bills still in committee are those to amend the Town Act, the City Act and one to amend the Devolution of Estates Act. Into the first two has been put a provision under which city and town councils may bring about the single tax status in four years by four annual and equal reductions in the assessment on buildings. A bill to amend the Village Act, still in committee, provides that a population of 100 instead of 50 must exist before a village can be organized. The main object of this is to prevent the undue obtaining of liquor licenses. The bill to amend the Devolution of Estates Act contains the important provision that a man cannot in any circumstances leave his widow with less than one-third of his estate. Hitherto the widow has been liable to be left absolutely penniless and often has been.

Apart from government business there is now little before the house. One important resolution remains, however, on the order paper. It is that relating to the natural resources of the province. The government announced its intention early in the session to ask the Federal government for the transference to the province of the control of all its natural resources and further to vest in the provincial government all the lands not considered suitable for homestead or colonization purposes. Homestead and colonization lands the Saskatchewan government still desires to see administered by the Federal authorities. The opposition's position is that the province should have the administration of all provincial lands, but it would still maintain the homestead policy.

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OAT SACKS, 9oz., Jute, 3 bushel each 5c
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" 10½ oz. " 2 " unseamed " 6c
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WINNIPEG

CONDEMN EXTREME PARTYISM

On Wednesday, March 8, at Virden, Man., for perhaps the first time in the history of Western Canada, a member of a provincial legislature was called upon by his constituents to explain why he had blindly followed his party leader in condemning a measure that they (the constituents) advocated, one and all.

At this meeting, composed of men of all shades of political opinion, Harvey Simpson, M.P.P., was called on to explain why he had voted, in the Manitoba legislature, for a resolution against the proposed trade pact between Canada and the United States. The meeting passed resolutions regretting the action of their member, of the entire Manitoba government, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Grain Exchange, and called for the passage of the reciprocity agreement by the Dominion house.

J. W. Scallion, father of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba, made the principal speech of the meeting, and deplored the extreme party spirit of most politicians. "The worst curse of our country today," he said, "is extreme partyism, miserable peanut party politics." He also successfully contradicted some assertions that Mr. Simpson made in a preceding speech. Mr. Simpson explained why he had voted against the pact, and tried to show that it would not benefit the farmer. Mr. Scallion showed the utter hollow-ness of the member's assertions.

The resolution regretting Mr. Simpson's action follows:

"Resolved, that this meeting strongly regrets the action of the Manitoba government in defeating the reciprocity resolution introduced in the legislature, for we believe the resolution expresses the wishes of the large majority of the farmers of Manitoba;

"That the farmers are fighting for economic freedom, and that the trade arrangement is a measure toward securing that end;

"That the Manitoba government, in opposing that resolution, utterly failed to represent the views, desires and interests of the farmers of Manitoba and the West, and evidently intended by its action on that occasion to support the interests of protection and privilege and those political leaders who are the pleaders for these interests in the manufacturing centres of Eastern Canada;

"That this meeting regrets the action of our local member voting against the resolution, for in doing so he failed to represent the views and desires of a large number of his supporters and an overwhelming majority of his constituents."

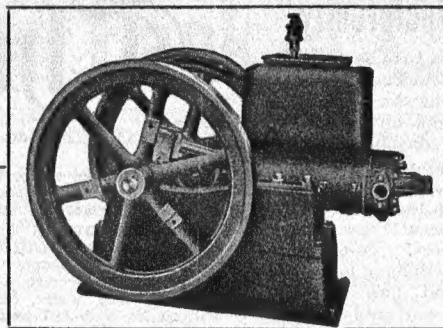
This resolution was moved and seconded by men who had supported Mr. Simpson on former occasions. Two other resolutions were passed. One declared that the resolutions passed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange against the reciprocity agreement failed utterly to mirror the real feeling of the people of the West. The other approved of the agreement and called for its immediate passage.

MEMBERS TO CORONATION

Ottawa, March 9.—The members of the House of Commons who will go with the parliamentary delegation to the coronation as the guests of the British parliament have been agreed upon. They are: Liberals—Ralph Smith, member for Nanaimo, representing British Columbia; George E. McCraney, Saskatoon, representing Saskatchewan; Dr. Clark, Red Deer, representing Alberta; Hugh Guthrie, South Wellington, representing Ontario; Dr. Beland, Beauce, representing Quebec; F. B. Carvell, Carleton, representing New Brunswick; J. H. Sinclair, Guysborough, representing Nova Scotia, and A. B. Warburton, Queen's representing Prince Edward Island. Conservatives—Hon. John Haggart and Hon. George E. Foster, Ontario; H. B. Ames, Quebec; Dr. Daniel, New Brunswick, and C. A. Magrath, Alberta. Manitoba will be represented by either Senator Watson, Portage la Prairie, or Senator F. M. Young, Killarney. The Liberal members will be accompanied by their wives.

RUSH OF SETTLERS

North Portal, Sask., March 9.—The mild weather of the past few days has started the tide of American immigration flowing strongly Canadaward. On Wednesday thirty-five cars of settlers' effects crossed the border at this port and on Thursday there was a trainload of thirty cars. While this is not a record for forty-eight hours, considering the earliness of the season it may be taken as an indication of what may be expected for the next two months. The points of destination so far this season are about equally divided between Saskatchewan and Alberta, with an occasional car to British Columbia. Wilcox, Drinkwater and Lang, on the



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Some of the engines offered for sale today are being made and sold by concerns that have been in business only a few years, and are still experimenting in the manufacture of gasoline engines. They sell their engines by attractive, splashy advertising—not on their merits. Ours is a different proposition.

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So line and forward on the Weyburn extension are Saskatchewan districts securing a good quota, and Red Deer, Gleichen and Stettler are favored districts in Alberta. A noticeable feature of this year's movement is the large percentage of young men, seventy-five per cent. being under thirty-five years of age, and very few over forty. They are also above the average of other years in worldly possessions, immigration figures showing an average per man of over \$2,000 in cash, stock implements and household goods, while there are many who are worth from \$4,000 to \$12,000. Additional live stock facilities are being provided by the government and C.P.R. by the building of over 2,000 feet of additional loading platforms between the quarantine barns and the depot, and the placing of stationary water tanks which will be kept filled by the railway company.

I HAVE AN ATTACHMENT for Traction Wheels that can be regulated so it will always safeguard Engines from Miring. It will take sufficient hold of ground and clean. It can be used either as a wide wheel or the entire attachment turned into gripping surface. It will suit all conditions. It's strong as a solid wheel. Write for details. I can furnish it on short order.—**THORGER SCHEIE, Spy Hill, Sask.**

MILESTONE ENDORSES PACT

The Milestone Grain Growers' Association met on Saturday, March 4, and passed resolutions calling for the following: (1) Ratification of the reciprocity agreement before the House of Commons during the present session; (2) That agricultural implements be placed upon the free list; (3) That the British Preference be increased to 50 per cent. of the general tariff at the present session.

DAN PATCH

DAN PATCH 1:55 CRESCUS 2:02 1/4 DIRECTUM 2:05 1/2 ARION 2:07 1/4

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

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BEAUTIFUL SIX COLOR PICTURE OF
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PROVED ITS INVALUABLE WORTH.
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Is sold by over 100,000 dealers on a spot cash guarantee that the use of one ton will make you a net profit of \$350 over its cost, or that 100 pounds will make you \$18 net profit. If it ever fails your money will be promptly refunded. **International Stock Food** is a strongly concentrated medicinal preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, goats, etc. It is fed in small amounts mixed with grain and purifies the blood, tones up and strengthens the system and greatly aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from all food taken. It is not the amount of grain fed but the amount assimilated or taken into the system that fattens or keeps your stock in good condition, and as International Stock Food increases assimilation it will save you money. It will make you more money than you can possibly make without its use. It also cures and prevents many forms of disease, and is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. **International Stock Food** is endorsed by over two million farmers who have used it for years. The editor of your farm paper will tell you that we do exactly as we agree, and as reference we give you the Traders Bank of Canada.

KEHO, ALTA. 10-10-10.
I have used it faithfully this summer and proved its invaluable worth. It made my pig grow, the results were simply marvelous. I would not be without it for anything. My horses got a very nasty distemper cough in the spring, but the food cleaned it completely out of their system and they went through the Spring work fine and came out of it rolling fat. Please duplicate my last order. Mrs. Coe requests me to tell you that your Poultry Food is excellent, that feeding your Poultry Food doubles the quantity of eggs, in fact, it could not be better for egg production and keeping the fowl healthy.—Yours sincerely (sgd.) ALF. E. COE.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 15th, 1911

WILL YOU STAND THE TEST ?

TO THE WESTERN CONSERVATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: —

On behalf of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces we appeal to you in this, the greatest crisis that has faced Canada since Confederation. Never before in your political career have you been called upon to endure so severe a test. Your political opponents, through the fortune of circumstances, have secured the fulfilment of a policy which has been yours as well as theirs since Canada obtained its fiscal independence. The people of the West have fought a long, a costly and a strenuous fight for freedom from the extortion practised upon them for twenty years. Partial victory is within sight; you can make it a complete triumph. Never before have you had an equal opportunity to help the men whom you represent. Will you now ask your supporters to stultify themselves by repudiating what they have fought for; or will you join them in the fight for justice and aid them, with the power they have temporarily delegated to you, to secure the freedom of the markets of the great republic to the south, freedom from monopolistic interests in their home markets and closer trade relations with the motherland? Which will you do? Reciprocity was the policy of Sir John Macdonald and Alexander Mackenzie. Both parties have sought after it since 1866. Now that it has come and will bring with it manifold benefits will you not earn the lasting gratitude of your country by exercising the courage and independence so characteristic of the great Western Prairies whose people you represent? You are not called upon to endorse the sins of your political opponents; you are not called upon to withdraw your allegiance to your party; but you are called upon to exercise your God-given powers of reason in the interest of the people who have placed their confidence in you. Haultain, of Saskatchewan, who has excited the admiration of Canada by his manly stand, should be your example. Let the people know that party fealty does not always blind men to their country's good. You are being weighed in the balance. Do not sacrifice the welfare of the West upon the altar of political expediency nor betray the people you represent to the greed of special privilege. Put principle before party and your action will be appreciated.

POISONING THE PUBLIC MIND

Down in Montreal there is a weekly magazine called the Canadian Century, which at the present time is devoting much space weekly to articles against reciprocity and in favor of protection. These articles from the Canadian Century are now being used by the Canadian Manufacturers and by the big financial and corporation interests in Toronto and Montreal to educate the people of Canada against reciprocity. Many country weekly newspapers throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces are being paid to reproduce these articles from the Canadian Century. Of course the readers of these newspapers do not know that these articles are paid for by the big interests, who want the farmers to pluck for another generation. To the ordinary rural reader it appears that these are interesting articles, nicely worded and containing pathetic pictures of the injuries that will be done to them by securing better prices for what they have to sell. It will cost several hundred thousand dollars to conduct this campaign for "education," and no doubt it will be successful in fooling

a number of people. The manufacturers and the corporation magnates realize that there is a wave of reform sweeping over the world, and that in no country is it being more strongly felt than in Canada. The people are becoming informed upon the methods practiced by special privileged classes. These modern Feudal Barons can well afford to spend a few of the millions they have milked out of the unsuspecting public in "educational" work, because if freedom of trade can be prevented these Barons will then continue to levy tribute upon the people. No wonder they fight against reciprocity; no wonder they buy up newspapers to publish their false doctrines; no wonder they withdraw their patronage from journals that expose their methods. These Barons know nothing but dollars and cents, and they have no scruples to stand in the way of getting them. It is difficult now in reading newspapers to ascertain whether even the news dispatches are true or are colored and distorted and paid for in the interest of special privilege. It is most shameful that such conditions should exist. Newspapers should purvey the truth and only the truth in their news columns, and people could then form their own opinions. Fortunately there are still a number of journals to be relied upon. **THE FIGHT WHICH IS NOW RAGING THROUGHOUT CANADA IS NOT A POLITICAL FIGHT; IT IS A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE COMMON PEOPLE AND THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.** True, the common people of Canada are not ground down as they are in other countries. But it is only because they are too intelligent and too independent to permit it. There are all the elements in Canada necessary to make a Feudal System, and our privileged classes are anxious to see it brought about. If our common people do not fight for their full rights, they will lose many of the rights they now possess.

HAULTAIN THE STATESMAN

In the Saskatchewan legislature on March 8 the following resolution was passed unanimously and, though introduced from the government side of the House, was supported by Mr. Haultain in one of the ablest speeches of his career:

"That this House is of opinion that the proposed reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the United States will be of benefit to the people of Saskatchewan;

"That while expressing this opinion this House is nevertheless of the opinion that the proposed arrangement does not fully meet the desires of the people of Saskatchewan with regard to general tariff reduction;

"That this House also desires to express itself strongly in favor of a Canadian trade policy looking to an immediate increase of the British Preference and the ultimate establishment of free trade within the Empire;

"Also that in the opinion of this House the said agreement, by its promotion of the prosperity and development of Canada will thereby greatly strengthen Canada's power for Imperial defence, and thus directly assist the British Empire;

"And further, that in the opinion of this House the duties on agricultural implements should at an early date be further reduced if not abrogated."

The action of Mr. Haultain in placing the good of his country above party loyalty marked him as the biggest leader in the Conservative party of Canada today, and puts him into the very front rank of Canada's greatest statesmen. He knew that the Conservative leader at Ottawa, Mr. Borden, had declared against reciprocity. Mr. Haultain, however, was broad-minded and

patriotic enough to rise above the bickerings and prejudices which characterize our party politics, and to agree with his political opponents upon the measure calculated to bring immense good to his country. By so doing Mr. Haultain did not endorse the sins of the Liberal party, but he did agree with them in the reciprocity pact which is undoubtedly one of the wisest and most beneficial measures that have been brought before the House of Commons since Confederation. Haultain's action will not only be approved of by the adherents of the Liberal and Conservative parties, but by a very large and ever increasing body of independent thinkers in this Western country.

The resolution above given is not the one first introduced in the Saskatchewan legislature, which did not go quite so far in favor of free trade. The above resolution is an amendment to the original one which was adopted by the government to meet the wishes of Mr. Haultain.

As we said last week, legislatures in Canada have no jurisdiction in tariff matters. However, legislatures choose what matters they will discuss. Members of legislatures are expected to voice the opinions of their constituents and not their own private opinions only. They may do good or harm, according as they deal with federal matters upon their merits or from a party standpoint. Let us hope that Mr. Haultain's example will not be the only one of its kind.

PEANUT PARTY POLITICS

The farmers of Manitoba owe a deep debt to J. W. Scallion, of Virden, "Father of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association" and its revered and respected Honorary President for life. It was due largely to the unswerving integrity and independence of thought of Mr. Scallion that the great mass meeting held in Virden last Wednesday expressed itself as unalterably opposed to the action of the Manitoba government in forcing through the legislature a resolution against the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Scallion delivered an able address at the meeting in which he denounced in severe terms the system of "miserable, petty, peanut, party politics" which lowers the standard of our public life. It is a splendid definition and just what we would expect from a man of Mr. Scallion's calibre. He has supported the Manitoba government when he has believed it deserving of his support, and he condemns their actions when they are contrary to the best interests of Manitoba. Mr. H. C. Simpson, the representative of Virden in the legislature, was present at the meeting by request and gave an explanation of his action in voting against reciprocity. At the conclusion of his speech a resolution was unanimously adopted, being moved and seconded by supporters of his, expressing regret at his action in voting against the reciprocity agreement. The farmers of Manitoba are practically a unit in favor of reciprocity with the United States, and they deeply regret that the government should have taken an action so distinctly opposed to the best interests of the province. Even the strongest supporters of the Manitoba government will be warranted in repudiating the resolution put through the legislature. By so doing they are not condemning the Conservative party, but they will be giving their political leaders to understand that the people of Manitoba are independent in thought and action and perfectly capable of voicing their own opinion upon matters of vital interest to themselves.

BLOCKING WHEELS OF PROGRESS

In discussing the reciprocity agreement and the attitude taken towards it by R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, the Winnipeg Tribune, the independent journal which has for many years severely arraigned the Laurier government upon its tariff policy, speaks as follows in its issue of March 11:

"The course adopted by the opposition cannot fail to have a terrible effect upon the thinking members of the party as it already has had upon that great body of independent thought, which usually has the deciding vote in all such issues. Had Mr. Borden stood for country before party, and had he accepted the offer made by Washington, he would have held his thoughtful Conservative friends, and he could have relied upon the independent vote, which does not recognize in Sir Wilfrid's acceptance of the Washington offer any sufficient atonement or palliation of the long calendar of misdeeds laid at his door. The independent body had come to regard Mr. Borden with kindness, it thought him a man of integrity, and it would have easily fallen into the line of support if no such issue as that which was suddenly hurled into the arena had arisen. By his position of hostility to greater freedom in trade, which was the cause of the alienation of many thousands from Laurier's standard, and by his alliance with the interests, Mr. Borden has made himself impossible to the best thought in the Conservative party and to the great independent body of thought throughout this Dominion which, under the circumstances, has to choose between postponing the chastisement which Sir Wilfrid so richly deserves for his failure to carry out his platform, to throwing the country into the arms of the manufacturers and interests, to flouting the policy of free trade and commercial intercourse with a population of ninety millions which needs our products, and to turning back indefinitely the wheels of progress which mean so much to our young country."

These words voice the sentiment of thousands of men in Western Canada today who have for years longed to see national questions dealt with upon their merits. We join with the Tribune in expressing our deep and sincere regret at the attitude taken by Mr. Borden which is so diametrically opposed to the best interests of Canada today.

WE NEED PUBLICITY

WE HOPE THAT EVERY RESOLUTION BEING PASSED BY LOCAL BRANCHES IN SUPPORT OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT, FREE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND AN INCREASE IN THE BRITISH PREFERENCE ARE BEING FORWARDED AT ONCE TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER, R. L. BORDEN AND THE LOCAL MEMBER AT OTTAWA. THE RESOLUTIONS WILL DO NO GOOD UNLESS THEY ARE PUBLISHED. BE SURE THAT LAURIER GETS ONE AND THEN SEND A COPY TO THE TORONTO GLOBE, THE TORONTO STAR AND THE MONTREAL WITNESS. THESE ARE PAPERS IN THE FORTRESS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE THAT WILL PUBLISH LOW TARIFF LETTERS, AND RESOLUTIONS. DON'T FORGET TO BOMBARD YOUR MEMBER AT OTTAWA WITH LETTERS AS WELL AS TELL HIM YOU EXPECT HIM TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY. THE FIGHT WILL BE OVER IN A FEW WEEKS SO FAR AS PARLIAMENT IS CONCERNED, BUT IF WE EVER HOPE TO GET ANYTHING MORE WE MUST MAKE THIS VICTORY A COMPLETE ONE. IT ALL RESTS WITH THE PEOPLE. THEY CAN DO WHAT THEY DESIRE IF THEY ARE ACTIVE AND VIGILANT.

TRADE AND LOYALTY

During the year ending March 31, 1910, Canada's imports from the United States were valued at \$217,502,415 and her exports to the United States at \$104,109,675, thus our total business with the United States amounted to \$321,702,090. No person sug-

gests that the people of Canada are disloyal now. If we can do \$321,000,000 worth of business with the United States and be loyal, will we be any less loyal by doing twice the amount of business? This is something we should like our ultra-loyal opponents of reciprocity to explain to us. Over in the British House of Commons the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, leader of the tariff reform party, on March 8 said on the agreement:

"I believe the ties of affection and loyalty are such that no commercial arrangements will destroy, despite that which some rather reckless American statesmen have been pleased to say."

This shows that Mr. Balfour is too big a man to use the weak and unfounded loyalty cry to advance his party interests. Premier Asquith, on February 9, speaking on the same subject, said:

"I should be extremely glad if we got into America on the same terms as Canada."

The Rt. Hon. Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the reciprocity agreement on February 17, said:

"I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust that it will come to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense and an immense stride in the cause of free trade. It is an incalculable step toward the fraternity and co-operation of the English-speaking family."

Speaking in the Saskatchewan legislature on March 8, Hon. F. G. W. Haultain, leader of the opposition, concluding an able speech in favor of the reciprocity agreement, said:

"We out here are just as able as the magnates of the East to decide what is patriotic and what is unpatriotic. I am not prepared to sit at the feet of these Eastern Gamaliels and study loyalty."

Mr. Haultain performed a distinct service to Canada in taking such a high and independent stand in a matter of such vital interest to the people of Western Canada. If any further authority is needed to prove that the cry of annexation and disloyalty has no foundation, we quote the following from the London Times of March 7, which claims to be an authority on British loyalty:

"We cannot tell how far the sporadically raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, but there is no reason to believe that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction. On the contrary, bargaining on equal terms with the United States might tend to foster rather than diminish the self-reliant independence of the Canadian people."

A study of the trade of Great Britain herself is also a further indication that trade does not follow the flag and loyalty does not depend upon trade. The British Empire extends to every part of the globe and would supply Great Britain with practically all her needs. But the trade for the calendar year of 1909, which is the latest we have at hand, shows Great Britain's imports from British possessions amounted to £145,000,000, while her imports from foreign countries amounted to £480,000,000. Britain's exports to British possessions amounted to £127,000,000, while her exports to foreign countries amounted to £251,000,000. If this volume of trade is any indication of loyalty, then Great Britain is very disloyal to the British Empire. Surely nothing further is needed to indicate to any reasonable person that there is absolutely nothing in the arguments that reciprocity with United States will mean disloyalty to the Empire. But if so, we will be compelled to put up the bars against American immigration into the Canadian West. We get no better settlers in this Western country than those who come from the farms of the United States. They compare favorably with those who come to us from Eastern Canada and the mother land. They are helping us in the development of our Western Empire and are becoming loyal British subjects. The disloyalty cry is playing out. The farmers of Canada are too sensible to allow themselves to be fooled by such transparent fallacies.

GOVERNMENT WILL BUILD ROAD TO BAY

Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, on behalf of the government, stated in the House of Commons on Friday last that the government would proceed with the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway at once and that arrangements would be entered into for the construction of elevators and terminals and for the steamship service from Hudson's Bay to Great Britain. Parliament is to be asked to vote a sum for the work when the supplementary estimates are placed before the House. He also stated his belief that navigation in the Hudson's Bay would be open for more than four months of the year. This is what the West has always thought. Mr. Graham placed the estimate of the cost of constructing the road and the terminals, including elevators, at upwards of \$36,000,000, and added that it would be money well expended. He said that the construction of the 170 miles from the Pas to Split Lake could be proceeded with at once, regardless of whether the terminal was made at Fort Churchill or Port Nelson. From Mr. Graham's statement we may take it for granted that the government intends at last to go ahead with the construction of the road. But as for the operation he said it had not yet been decided upon, but that when the road was completed a plan for its operation would be placed before the parliament. The people of the West have unanimously demanded that the road to the Bay be not only built but also operated by the government. They realize all too well how ineffective the road will be to give the required relief from the present conditions if it is operated by any private corporation. The people of the West most assuredly have the right to say how the road shall be operated. It will be well to see that every Western candidate for federal honors at the next election is pledged to government ownership and operation of the road to the Bay. Mr. Graham submitted figures on the Intercolonial showing that the road would have a surplus of \$613,164 for 1910, but that with the same revenue per ton for freight and per passenger the net revenue would have been \$3,389,246. What would the revenue have been if the Intercolonial were operated in the same business-like manner as the C.P.R.? No one knows, but the figures given above indicate that government operation is not so bad as painted in certain quarters.

Many of the opponents of reciprocity claim that it is better to "let well enough alone." If that principle had been followed to its logical conclusion we would be living in the same age as our grandparents. There would be no railways in Western Canada; no telephones would connect the rural dwellers with the towns; the great inventions of the present day would be unknown, and civilization would never have advanced to the present stage. If we are never to look for anything better we are sure to get something worse. The big interests are always looking to line their pockets, which is why they want to "let well enough alone."

Neither of the two political parties in the House of Commons is willing to admit by its actions—and mere words count for little—that it believes in the justice of all the farmers' demands. Each party is willing to go part way, but neither is willing to give full justice. Now is the time for the Western members to quit playing the game of party politics. The only hope of the people of the West is to see that every man who goes to Ottawa to represent them after the next election is pledged in writing to support their demands—regardless of party. So long as the party system remains dominant the people must suffer.

Sifton ar

NOTE:—On Feb. 28 in the House of Commons, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Agriculture. Our readers will be deeply interested in his speech, which has been repudiated by his own electors at Brandon and also by the people of the West. It should convince the Western people how strong will be the fight to

Mr. Sifton's Speech

Mr. Sifton spoke for an hour and a half, and wasted no time in flights of eloquence. In his opening sentence he indicated that he considered the question of reciprocity so important that, as he was unable to support the proposals of the government, he had decided to leave the Liberal party, with which he had been associated all his life. Twenty years ago when the Liberal party had a policy of unrestricted reciprocity, he spoke on behalf of that party in the election campaign, but almost before the campaign was over he came to the conclusion that they were in the wrong. That conviction had grown upon him, and the tariff policy in which he believed was that adopted by the government in 1897, which had its first and outstanding feature the British preference, with a re-adjustment of the tariff which largely reduced the duties upon articles commonly used by the farming community, and a substantial reduction in the duties on the raw materials of manufacturers. That tariff did not fully implement all the promises which the Liberal party had made when in opposition, but the government went to the country upon it in 1900 and the judgment of the people upheld the policy of the government. He had become thoroughly and completely convinced that the tariff policy which was adopted in 1897, which embraced the principle of moderate protection applicable to all classes of the community, was the best policy that the Dominion of Canada could adopt, and one that it would be most unsafe and unwise to radically change. He laid stress upon the British preference, but said he thought there were limits to the extent to which we could go even in cutting the tariff of Canada in favor of the manufacturers of Great Britain, and he was not disposed to say that he would support a substantial increase of the British preference.

Canada's Prosperity

Having spoken of the prosperity of Canada, Mr. Sifton asked if it was a sound prosperity, and answered this in the affirmative, supporting this view with a statement of figures taken from a report issued by the department of labor dealing with wholesale prices in Canada, which showed that comparing the decades 1890-1899 and 1900-1909 the price of the products which the farmer had to sell had risen by 35.7 per cent., while the price of the staple lines of goods which accounted for nineteen-twentieths of the average farmer's expenditure had increased by 14.3 per cent. There, he claimed, was proof of the fact that the urban community was not living at the expense of the farmer, but the farmer himself was getting more than his share of the general prosperity of the community. In addition we had an independent market for everything we raised and everything we sold. The local market of Canada took from 80 to 90 per cent. of everything raised by our farmers, and the rest went to the free, open market of Great Britain from which nothing but our own foolishness could possibly exclude us.

Reciprocity Injurious

As to the general progress of Canada, the production of Canada was so enormous, the immigration was so great, the impetus we had received so strong, the development of our resources so rapid, that no possible mistake of fiscal policy could prevent this country making enormous progress in the future. Nevertheless the effects would be serious. Having studied the question, he was prepared to say that if this treaty went into effect, and continued in effect for any length of time, the big packing industry of Canada would be wiped out. As to the fruit and vegetable growing industries he called attention to the presentation of their case made by Martin Burrell, of British Columbia, and said that as that case had not been answered he must come to the conclusion that no answer could be made. The president of the Quaker Oats company

at Peterboro, which he understood consumed forty carloads of farm produce per day, had stated that under the new conditions it would be more economical to manufacture for export in the United States, and as 80 per cent. of the company's business was for export their operations in Peterboro would be greatly curtailed. On the question of pulp, Mr. Sifton agreed that the regulations imposed by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, insisting that their pulp should be manufactured at home, could not be abrogated by the Dominion parliament, but said this agreement would mean that a bonus was placed upon the abrogation. The proper thing for Canada to do in regard to the pulp and paper question was to sit down and wait.

Lose British Market

As to the perishable products sent from Canada to Great Britain, Mr. Sifton said the effect of reciprocity would be to throw away the advantage of all the work that had been done to encourage this trade, by installing cold storage facilities and establishing business connections, and to ship our stuff to the United States



Supt. McKay's residence, Exeter

instead. The result would be that competitors would capture the British market so that we could never get into it again, making us dependent upon the markets of the United States. But no one knew how long the United States market would be open to us, and while he did not anticipate differences between Canada and the United States serious enough to have important international consequences, there might be irritation serious enough to make it very easy for a political party in the United States to court popularity by doing something which might be of an unfriendly character to Great Britain and Canada. Then, when the United States market was closed and we had shut ourselves out from Great Britain, what was the position? We were putting our head into a noose.

Prices of Farm Produce

And what, he asked, were the compensations? It was said that the farmers would have better prices and better markets. He had made an examination into this question and he found that the average price of hogs was better in Ontario and Quebec than in the United States. As far as cattle were concerned the prices were variable, and for eggs, the prices of the better grades were higher and of the other grades lower. From the 1st of December up to the present time lambs had been cheaper in Chicago than in Ontario. The best creamery butter was higher in the United States, but all the lower grades were cheaper, and it seemed clear that we should lose our local market for butter and eggs—in the case of eggs to the United States and in the case of butter to countries like New

Continued on Page 26

Making Public Opinion

NOTE:—Mr. James Bower, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and president of the United Farmers of Alberta is now at Ottawa in the interests of the farmers of Canada. He sees what is being done in favor of the protected interests and this letter from him will show how the farmers are misrepresented by their members.—Ed.

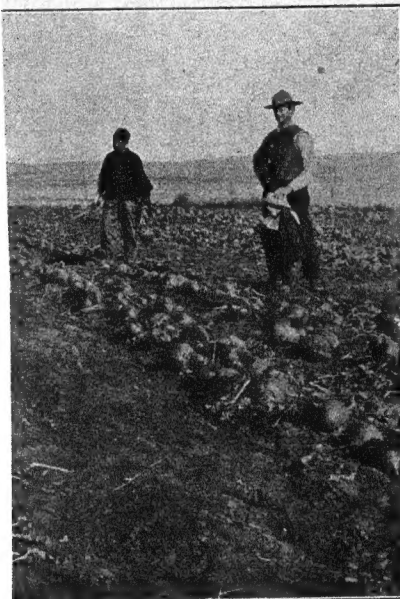
To the Editor of THE GUIDE:—
After listening to the debate on reciprocity in the house of commons during the last two weeks, and also having read the reports in the various newspapers, I have been impressed with the noticeable persistency on the part of those interested in protection, in their efforts to mislead the public. Whether or not they are paying for the newspaper reports and press despatches according to the amount of color they contain, I do not know, but I do know that the debate as it progresses in the house is not along the lines that the reports that go out to the public would indicate.

Uniform Misrepresentation

It is very plain to me that a determined effort is being made to manufacture public opinion adverse to reciprocity. Every speech in the house against the agreement, no matter how lame and illogical it may be is made the most of, is cooked up and exaggerated, while those in favor, while bristling with facts and figures and convincing and powerful in their calm logical reasoning, are almost ignored in the newspaper reports. Sitting in the gallery every day, watching the conduct and hearing the words of the members, the thought is constantly forcing itself on my mind "What effect would a law allowing of their Recall have on these members?" To me one thing is sure, knowing as I do the present temper and wishes of the farmers of the Dominion as expressed through our farmers' associations, a demand for

food for thought to those who have been opposing reciprocity on the ground that it did not give the farmers what they were asking for, namely better terms to the Motherland and free agricultural implements. Whether he had any authority from the government or not I do not know, but he certainly took the wind out of the sails of some of the noisy opponents of reciprocity by intimating that they might shortly have a chance to vote for a 40 per cent. British preference and free implements. If all this hysterical shouting about loyalty, and those deliberate misrepresentations of fact induces the government to take this step, then the great masses of the producers and consumers of Canada may well rejoice. Although it may have been meant for flattery when the farmers have been told that they are the backbone of the country, yet the farmers know that this is true and they know that any policy that makes for permanent progress on a sure foundation must be made adaptable to the requirements of farmers who in the very nature of things must for all time be the greatest producing and consuming class of Canada. The producing capacity of Canada along agricultural lines is almost unlimited, and according to the faith the agriculturists have in their markets so will they produce, and according to their production so will be their capacity to consume and pay for the manufactured articles that this business of production demands, so that in the nature of thing anyone who adopts a policy of curtailment of the farmers' markets because of his own selfish interests is a traitor to the true welfare and prosperity of Canada.

JAMES BOWER.



T. J. Ross, Fairville, Sask.

Recall would very quickly be made to those who in defiance of their constituents' wishes are answering to the beck and call of the protected interests. It is very evident that these men are depending on being able to divide up the people, as they have always done, on party lines. They do not seem to yet realize that party politics is giving way to practical politics. How far they may be right remains to be seen, but in the meantime the real desires of the people are to a great extent being ignored.

The British Preference

Still there are those amongst the best men on both sides of the house who are cognizant of the fact that the wishes of the people must be considered, and in this reciprocity question if the people as well as the special interests make themselves heard now, the people's interests will be considered. On Thursday night a speech made by Mr. Carvell, of New Brunswick, no doubt gave considerable

3 SENSIBLE VIEW

imes says editorially: "We cannot tell taxation is influencing Canadian opinion, he reciprocity agreement would produce the contrary, bargaining on equal terms foster rather than diminish the self-interest of the people."

HAIL INSURANCE UNION

Tugaske, Sask., Feb. 25.—A farmers' hail insurance union was organized to-day at Lawson school house, about twenty-five miles west of Tugaske, with the following executive officers: John A. Mitchell, president; David Blair, vice-president; and Thomas W. Livingston, secretary-treasurer. At the conclusion of the meeting, which was well attended, Messrs. Elmer Washburn, of Loveburn, and W. J. H. Traynor, of Davidson, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., being present by invitation, were called upon for speeches. The latter gentleman felicitated the gathering upon the work engaged in, then gave a lucid and lengthy talk on the principles of co-operation. The great benefit accruing to agriculturists from it in Denmark, Italy, England and other countries, and the work being done by the Farmers' Co-operative Company, which he had the honor to represent, winding up with an appeal to all present to subscribe for the Grain Growers' Guide, to stand loyally by the Grain Growers' Association and to manfully support the Grain Growers' Grain Company, by buying stock in the same and shipping their wheat to them—claiming every farmer was to-day receiving fully seven cents per bushel more for his wheat than he would had that company never been organized.

He then invited all present to join the Farmers' Co-operative Company, which he showed was doing for farmers at the buying end what the Grain Growers' Grain Company was accomplishing for them at the selling end, and from the rush to buy shares it looked as if the gentlemen present had been waiting for the opportunity to join this movement.

A PLEASANT PETITION

There is a certain village church where a good member, known as Brother Kirby, is always stirring up strife and causing sorrow. At a prayer-meeting, one of the brethren who had suffered from Brother Kirby's meddling methods, offered up a petition in this fashion:

"O Lord, we pray that Brother Kirby may die." There was a stir of consternation among the kneeling members. But the prayer continued.

"O Lord we pray that Brother Kirby may die and go to hell." In horror, the pastor raised his head to remonstrate when the petition concluded.

"Because, O Lord, Thou knowest that he will break up that institution in a week."—The Canadian Courier.

The Pure Seed Movement

How Registered Seed is Obtained

Could you imagine a farmer of the Western provinces today selling all the good wheat he possessed and buying an inferior quality for seed? Incredible as this statement may seem, it has, however, in by-gone days been frequently the case; farmers actually thought that they were economizing by selling and buying thus. There have been farmers—rather men who called themselves farmers—who actually believed that any grain was good enough for seed so long as it would germinate. When the crop failed in those days the farmer seldom thought of tracing this failure to the seed. It did not occur to him that there was any material difference in seed, that a seed of strong vitality would possess a stronger drouth resistance than a seed not so verile; that a stiffer straw might be expected from good seed than from poor seed and that larger and plumper berries and more to the head would be the result of sowing good seed.

Some years ago, when the smut scourge first visited the West, many a farmer was adverse to using bluestone on his seed and held back till he finally saw his neighbor's field—a fine clean field of wheat, the seed of which had been treated by bluestone—growing beside his own field blackened with the smut scourge. It was then that he suddenly woke up and took notice and the following year saw him using bluestone. Perhaps the farmer who has been neglecting to sow good seed in the past has awakened in a similar manner to the farmer who was induced to use bluestone when he saw a splendid stand of wheat just across the road—a field that would yield from five to ten bushels more to the acre than his own field—grown from improved seed.

"As a man soweth so shall he reap." It is strange that this old and most true proverb should have been so long disregarded by many farmers. No farmer ever thinks of improving his herd by the use of scrub sires. No farmer can expect to get the most from his fields by sowing impure seed of a low vitality. It may happen that thirty fold may be reaped from a field sown with poor seed, but when we consider that good seed would have yielded the sower from five to ten bushels more per acre, is this not convincing enough proof that none but the best of seed should be sown in our Western soil?

Experimental Work

Realizing the fact that something would have to be done to improve the seed that was annually sown in the West the scientists of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, got busy a few years ago, not only to improve the run-down varieties in use but also to try and introduce new varieties by a careful system of plant-breeding, and also to produce a variety that would mature early. The old Red Fife wheat, while giving eminent satisfaction in most cases was found to be a little slow in maturing, especially for northern districts; hence the scientists set about to get an early Red Fife wheat. Early ripening varieties of wheat were imported from various countries and experiments in cross-breeding were begun for the purpose of combining in one sort all the desired qualities. Naturally Red Fife was used as one of the parents in the majority of crosses which were affected, for, from a commercial point of view, this wheat possessed perhaps more good qualities than any other well-known kind. None of the early wheats imported, however, proved satisfactory for Western conditions, though some of them were found of value in cross-breeding. The new or improved varieties which are being given to the public have, therefore, been produced either by cross-breeding (followed by selection) or by the mere selection of superior strains out of existing sorts. Both of these lines of work have given valuable results, though selection alone, however satisfactory it may be in a theoretical way, has been found to be quite limited in its practical possibilities.

Early Ripening Varieties

As a result of the cross-breeding a number of varieties of wheat have become established in the West, among these Marquis has proved remarkably successful. This

wheat is very desirable in certain sections on account of its somewhat shorter straw than Red Fife. It has a good appearance and excellent baking qualities.

Early Red Fife, which is a selection from Red Fife and was produced from propagation of a single conspicuously early plant, is similar to Marquis in many ways. It has not yet been so thoroughly tested, but it is believed that it will prove equal to or even better than Marquis.

Preston, Huron and Stanley, by careful re-selection have been considerably improved and are excellent varieties from nearly all points of view. Under ordinary conditions, however, they do not produce flour of the highest baking strength, a disadvantage the seriousness of which can easily be exaggerated, but which should not be overlooked in those districts where wheat is grown for export and where a reputation for remarkable high baking strength has already been established. This applies particularly to the central parts of Canada. For the Atlantic and Pacific provinces, these varieties can be recommended as superior to most of the sorts grown. Preston and Huron are bearded wheats, but are particularly vigorous and productive.

Percy and Chelsea are very good early varieties which have failed, however, to display such distinctive qualities as would make their continued cultivation advisable. These sorts have therefore been withdrawn from distribution by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Bishop is a very early beardless wheat which has given high yields. It gives rich-looking yellowish flour of good strength,

B.S.A., Ottawa, for Ontario; J. C. Cote, Ottawa, for Quebec; S. T. Moore, Truro, for the Maritime provinces.

Under the direction of these men seed fairs are conducted in Western Canada. The competitions in good seed are conducted by the agricultural societies assisted by the provincial departments of agriculture and the seed branch of the Dominion department of agriculture. The provincial governments give an annual grant towards the prizes offered, while the seed branch of the Dominion government supplies judges free of expense to the agricultural societies. During the year 1909 the increase in the amount of seed grain for sale was immense. There were, in the Prairie Provinces, only seventy-three field competitions and the amount of seed grain for sale at the seed fairs amounted to 167,000 bushels. In the fall of 1910, 212 field competitions were held. During the month of December, 1910, 787 samples of seed wheat, oats and barley were distributed from the office of the Central Experimental farm and mailed to individual farmers throughout the country. The wheat and barley were put up in five pound bags, while the oats were in four pound packages.

During the seven years the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been in existence two things among others have been accomplished—a demand for better seed has been created and the means for supplying that demand. But the two have not run parallel. The demand has got away ahead of the supply, thus rapidly enlarging the market for better seed, and making its production a more profit-

from standing plants which were vigorous, productive and true to type. By the first amendment the words "crops" is substituted for the words "standing plants." This change will allow farmers to make their selection from the sheaf instead of having to do it from the standing plants. The special seed plots can be harvested in the usual way, carefully stored separate from the crop and the heads may be selected after the busy season is over. One of the advantages of this system will therefore be that members will be able to operate large seed plots, which will make it possible for them to have much larger quantities of registered seed for sale each year.

In commencing work as a member of the C. S. G. A., two most important points are the selection of the kind and variety of grain most suitable to the district, and the securing of good foundation stock. If the foundation stock is pure and of good strain any danger which might arise from early mistakes in selection, or in selecting from the sheaf rather than in the field are greatly lessened. The second change in the constitution authorizes the executive of the association to purchase seed of outstanding merit and supply it in small quantities to the members. A farmer would then commence operations with a fairly good model of type in his mother crop, and his efforts would be devoted to making that type as uniform as possible and to increasing the yield and improving the quality of the strain.

Registered Seed

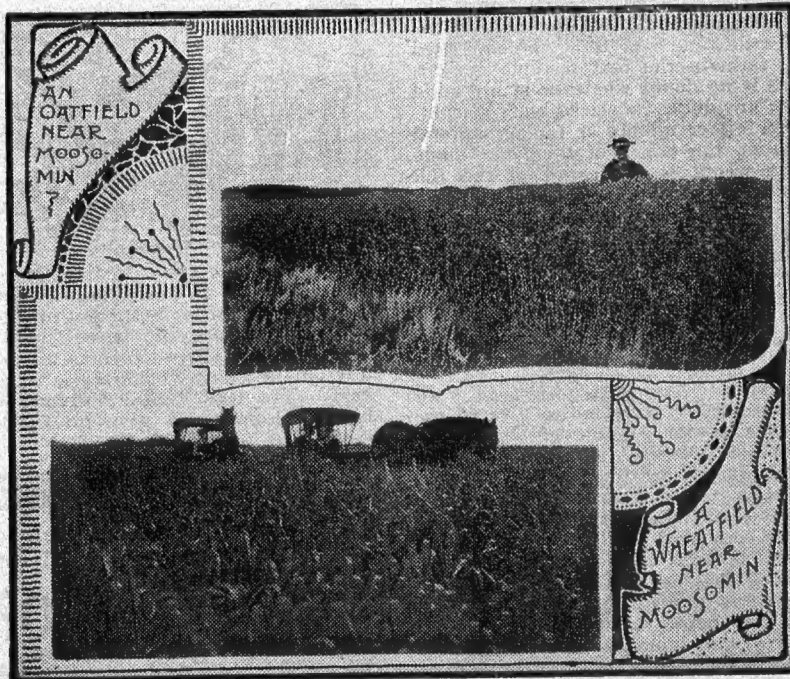
It may trouble many to know what is meant by registered seed. This is seed that has been hand selected and grown according to the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. There are three distinct classes of registered seed, hand selected registered seed, improved registered seed, and general crop registered seed. "Hand selected registered seed," as the name implies, is seed from hand selected heads and is always in small quantities. The plants from which these heads were selected must have been grown on a plot, the seed of which had been improved by at least two previous years of hand selection. "Improved registered seed" is in larger quantities and is grain obtained from a plot on which hand selected registered seed has been sown. "General crop registered seed" is in still larger quantities and is what is usually sold as "registered seed." Only seed obtained from a plot on which improved registered seed was sown is eligible for registration as "general crop registered seed." The crop produced from this seed would not be eligible for registration, but a small quantity carefully selected by hand could be registered as hand selected registered seed. That is, if a farmer buys from a member of the C. S. G. A. some general crop registered seed, he may from his mother crop select by hand his own start in registered seed. Seed grain like live stock is registered in the national records at Ottawa. Registered seed must be produced in accordance with the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association on plots which are annually inspected by an officer appointed by the association. If the work has been satisfactorily carried out the grain is entered in the records of the association and the secretary issues certificates of registration.

Mixed Varieties

One effect the pure seed movement will have as to the betterment of seed will be the doing away with mixed varieties. In many sections of the West the farmers have such a mixed variety of grain that it is difficult for the grain inspectors to grade the same. Cases have been frequent where a sample of wheat has contained as many as seventeen different varieties of grain. Under these conditions the farmer cannot expect anything but a low grade for his wheat as it is impossible to separate this wheat, and the wheat can be graded for little better than the poorest milling variety it contains.

Another, and perhaps the greatest result that will emanate from the pure seed movement is the eradication of noxious

Continued on Page 31



but not equal to the strongest varieties. In spite of its many admirable qualities, the fact that it possesses a pale yellowish skin prevents the department of agriculture from advising farmers to grow it for export, because the Canadian grain inspection laws are based on the idea that wheats with a pale skin are usually of inferior quality, and the regulations in regard to the grading are so worded as to make it practically impossible for any farmer to obtain a fair price for a yellow (or so-called "white") wheat, in what is known as the Manitoba Inspection Division.

Work of C. S. G. A.

In 1903 the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was organized and the following men are in charge of the work throughout the Dominion: Geo. H. Clark, seed commissioner and official seed analyst, Ottawa; G. Michaud, assistant seed analyst, Ottawa; Alfred Eastham, assistant seed analyst, Calgary; W. C. McKillican, B.S.A., Calgary, for British Columbia and Alberta; F. H. Reid, B.S.A., Regina, for Saskatchewan; E. W. Eddy, B.S.A., Winnipeg, for Manitoba; T. G. Raynor,

able undertaking. With the object of encouraging farmers to pay more attention to pure seed the department organized the seed fairs, and perhaps nothing has contributed more to the success of establishing pure seed varieties in the West than these fairs. Competition and the awarding of prizes lead many to grow and exhibit their seed and they thus had the opportunity of securing immediate sale for all their product. Farmers who otherwise would not go to the trouble of growing their own seed did not hesitate to buy specially selected pure seed from these exhibitors.

Hand Selection

Perhaps one of the chief reasons in the past why more farmers were not members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was because they were too busy in the fall to make hand selections in the field. To avoid this difficulty and to aid new members in securing pure seed with which to commence operations two amendments to the constitution were passed at the last annual meeting of the association. Formerly seed, to be registered, had to be selected by hand for at least three years

Free Trade Manufacturers

NOTE:—We have asked a number of British Manufacturers why they do not favor protection in their own business. Their replies should prove interesting in view of the complaints being made by Canadian Manufacturers.

Continued from Last Week

Westfield House.

Hessle, E. Yks.

Replying to your letter of October 28th, I could write at length to explain why I as an English manufacturer am a free trader, but suffice it to say, it is because we are essentially a manufacturing nation, mainly dependent upon other countries for our supplies of food and raw materials, and that the raw material of one manufacturer is the finished product of another and vice versa. That our existence as a nation depends upon cheap food and raw material to enable us to produce cheaply and compete successfully with the world in neutral and other markets. That tariffs would necessarily mean dearer food and raw materials and lead to the loss of our position in the world as a manufacturing country. My own business is seed crushing. All our supplies of linseed, cotton, rapeseed, etc., come from abroad and the above arguments apply to our trade as to others. Canada, like the States is growing linseed and crushing it. In both countries there are heavy duties on imports of linseed and linseed oil. This year, owing to a deficient harvest they are both having to import seed and oil from England and elsewhere. Present prices in both countries are approximately:

Linseed, \$2.65 per bus. (equal to 85/- per qr.)

Linseed Oil, 97c. per gal. (equal to £61.0.0 per ton), whereas prices here for equal quality are about 73/- and £43.0.0 respectively.

Linseed oil is used for paints, varnishes and linoleums which are also subject to heavy duties. No doubt Canadian farmers use these articles for which, of course, they have to pay toll in the duties to the poor seed crusher. In my opinion, based upon 35 years' experience, Canadian crushers need no "protection" in order to carry on their business at a fair margin of profit. This is proved by the fact that with a normal crop English crushers import American and Canadian linseed and crush it at a profit after paying overseas charges, without the help of any duties on either oil or cake. They can supply their mills with native seed, or if that is not sufficient, from the world's market, and could afford to sell their oil to paint, varnish and linoleum manufacturers as cheaply as we do, and these gentlemen in turn with cheaper raw material could afford to sell their products at proportionately lower prices. The refuse cake could be sold to farmers at home for producing beef and mutton for which there is always a strong demand. Under a free trade system the Canadian crusher would be able to buy his machinery, mill stores and labor at much lower prices than he now has to pay, and so his cost of production would be greatly diminished.

JOHN STEPHEN.

COTTON MANUFACTURER

Samuel Turner & Co. Ltd., Rochdale.

I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty as to how to reply to your letter of October 28th, addressed to me as a member of this firm. I am a cotton manufacturer, and a staunch free trader, yet I think anything in the way of individual experience of trade on this side sent out to Canada would be a mistake as such experience would be subject to the criticism that special conditions obtain, etc. Of course you know quite well the attitude of the bulk of Textile manufacturers in this country towards free trade; their case has been so well stated by Mr. Macara and others; that I feel I cannot do better than refer you to the news files. Most people who have studied this question seem to agree that the policy of inviting cheap raw materials, including food stuffs, and cheap supplies has enabled this country to overcome the geographical and other difficulties, the chief of these being the lack of natural resources. But what can we say to Canada? Every country has its own

peculiar problems, and I am of opinion, after having paid several visits to Canada that Canadian manufacturers if unprotected, either by tariffs, or some other form of advantage would have their doors closed for them directly by English and foreign competitors. It seems to me, that Canada will have to choose whether she is going to be an agricultural colony, and if I were a Canadian manufacturer in my own interests, I should have at present to be a protectionist. As an English manufacturer I am not at all anxious to persuade America, Germany, and other well-established manufacturing countries to take off their tariffs; let them keep their self-imposed burdens, but let us continue to reap the advantages we have secured under our fiscal system in the densely populated neutral markets of the world. My feeling is that if all the world adopted Free Trade the trading community of this country would have to remove to those parts of the world having the greatest natural resources.

(Signed) C. H. TURNER.

Samuel Turner & Co., Ltd.

FLOUR MILLERS

Waterloo Dock Mill,

Liverpool.

Replying to yours of Oct. 27th—as a Port flour miller I am a free trader because of the facilities it allows for the buying of wheats from any part of the world, and largely prevents the possibilities of manipulation which we see so often practised on millers in America, and as an English farmer I am convinced that free trade is most beneficial—permitting as it does of one buying imported feeding stuffs which are so largely used by farmers and also of buying agricultural implements and everything which is used on a farm in the best possible market. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that if any duty was placed upon machinery for either milling or for agricultural purposes, the prices of the home-made article would be increased to the full extent, and of course any kind of tariff lends itself to combination of manufacturers whose main purpose it is to raise prices and secure additional profit.

(Signed) T. A. RIGBY.
Thomas Rigby and Son, Ltd., Liverpool.

MILLER AGAINST PROTECTION

Paisley, N. B.

In reply to your letter of October 28th duly received, asking me to give to the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE of Canada an explanation of why it is that we, as manufacturers, are free traders, I would say:—

First of all we are free traders because we are convinced that the policy of free trade is best for our country as a whole, for such reasons as you are constantly expounding, and which I need not repeat here. I suppose that it may be readily admitted that some trades in this country would be benefitted by a protective duty (for a time at least) but at the expense of consumers here. On the other hand, duty on our imports would tend to increase the cost of our manufactures, and to that extent lessen our ability to compete for the foreign market. For instance, were an import to be put upon our raw material, maize, this would be wholly hurtful to us, increasing the cost of our article and so far hampering us both in our home and foreign trade. Were a proportionate duty to be put upon starch, this would enable us to get a higher price for our starch and cover us as far as the home market is concerned, but there would at once be an outcry from the Lancashire cotton spinners as any increased price in their raw materials would seriously affect their enormous export trade to the East. We can compete successfully on the face of free imports because owing to free imports our manufacturing costs are cheaper than in protected countries. Further our raw material is often cheaper than in some of the countries who compete with us, because we have the whole world's crop to draw from and can buy in the cheapest market.

(Signed) J. ARMOUR BROWN.
Messrs Brown & Polsons, Ltd.

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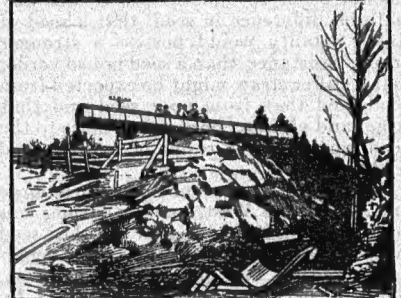
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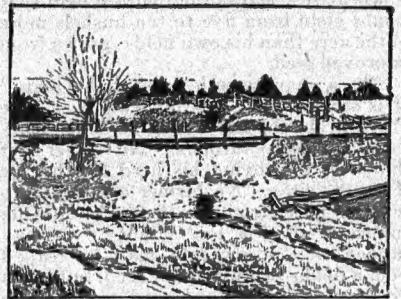
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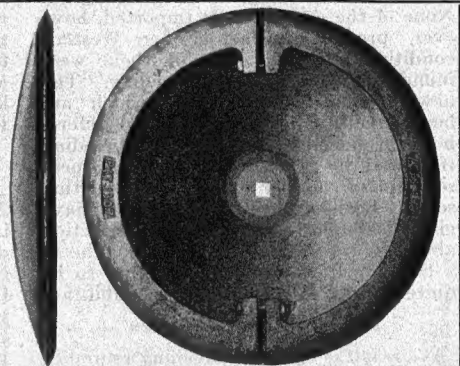
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WHEN WRITING, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Shame of Canada

The Report of a Royal Commission shows that the Dominion Textile Company pays starvation wages and yet profits amount to fifty per cent of the Capital Invested

"And a little child shall lead them." Thus said the Master. But without a doubt, in the scheme of the universe, it was intended that the Child and later generations of children should lead to higher and better things, should be the symbol of everything pure and holy.

Never could it have been intended that little bodies should be torn and rended on the altar of greed; that mites of humanity should be snatched from the sunshine and flowers, from the school and church, that a few worshipers of Mammon should be led to the heart's desire of men whose souls are small.

And yet, assimilate the facts in the following quotation from the report of a governmental royal commission: "It is distressing to be obliged to record that, though the minimum age at which children can be employed is fixed by the Quebec law at 14 years; several children were brought before the commission from among those working in the mills who admitted that they had entered upon employment under the legal age. Some of these children were so immature and ignorant that they were unable to tell the year of their birth, or their age. One little girl did not know the meaning of the word 'holiday,' and when it had been explained to her, stated that the only holidays she had known were Christmas and Epiphany. She had never received a week's vacation."

This is an extract from the report of the royal commissioner appointed to inquire into conditions in the cotton factories of the province of Quebec. This report is the only means at present available, of probing deeply into the inside of one of the progeny of the protective tariff. In the report the real state of affairs is "whitewashed" by a great deal of governmental verbosity, but a close reader finds much that leads his innermost soul to a revolt against the methods of the Dominion Textile Company, which company might be safely designated as the Canadian cotton goods trust.

In 1908 the attention of the government was called to the fact that approximately 6000 mill workers were out of employment at various times on account of the great number of strikes and lockouts at the cotton mills of Quebec. This led to the appointment of the commission and its report furnishes the data of what the protective tariff has done for the Dominion Textile company and what it (the protective tariff) has not done for the employees of that concern. The products of this company are protected by duties ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. on the preferential tariff and 20 to 32½ per cent. on the general tariff.

Benefits of Company

The secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Textile Company, appeared at the investigation and was closely questioned as to the affairs of the company. Extracts from his testimony follow:

"Ques.—What is the common share capitalization of the Dominion Textile Company? Ans.—Five million dollars.

"Ques.—How much did the common stock cost the original owners? Ans.—It cost the original owners ten cents on the dollar.

"Ques.—How much interest does that stock pay? Ans.—Fifty per cent. on the cost."

The report of the directors of the company for the year ending March 31, 1908, a year of business depression gives the following:

"The net profits for the year after paying current interest on loans, all mill charges, and writing off the large sums of \$218,186.96 for repairs and betterments, and \$235,340.40 for new plant and machinery, amount to \$900,805.89." To these profits were added dividends on other stocks held by the company which brought the total net earnings up to \$1,021,146.39.

The report continues, "Out of this amount has been paid the following:—

Interest on bonds	\$204,895.00
Dividends on pref. stock	130,067.00
Dividends on common stock	250,000.00
Rental Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	\$22,678.77
Rental Merchants Cotton Mills Co.	65,277.74

"And after allowing for bad debts there is left a surplus for the year of \$44,493.36. This will bring the amount at credit of profit and loss account to \$568,335.41, against \$523,842.05 last year. This in the opinion of your directors is very satisfactory, considering the large falling off there has been in trade since last fall."

In this report the directors state that the year was a poor one for business, and yet, fostered by the protective tariff, they were enabled to pay all liabilities; declare a dividend of five per cent. on ten times the amount of capital they had actually invested and besides had over \$44,000 they knew not what to do with, so per force must put it into an already large sinking fund. The stockholders must have indeed, found the report "very satisfactory," getting as they did fifty per cent. on their money.

And yet we find that when workers in the mills were demanding higher pay a representative of the same directors issued the following to the men, women and children:

"Unfortunately the cotton trade of the country does not receive sufficient protection, and it is possible for the manufacturers of England and the United States to undersell us, which means that we do not secure all the business to which we have the right.

"With more protection our mills would be enabled to run full time, and the companies would be in a position to give better wages."

It is not probable that this appeal for further protection on the products of the Dominion Textile Company would find favor with the masses of a nation already taxed to the hilt, to pay dividends on "watered" stock. There is probably not another case in the Dominion where stock has been watered to the extent of that of the Textile company, and it is safe to say that they would, without any protection whatever, be able to pay really enormous profits on the sum actually invested, and besides favor their employees with a substantial increase in wages.

The Employees' Side

It is probable that the average citizen of Canada would be shocked were he told that the average daily wage of the operatives of these cotton mills was even as low as one dollar, but listen to this evidence given by the before-mentioned secretary-treasurer:

"Ques.—How many employees have you altogether? Ans.—They run as high as six thousand. It varies a good deal.

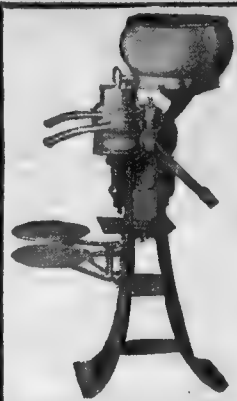
"Ques.—Do you know what the average daily wages of the employees amounted to? Ans.—It runs over three thousand dollars.

"Ques.—That is those who are employed in the mills? Ans.—Yes.

"Ques.—That does not include the officers? Ans.—No, that includes children and all."

Allowing the greatest latitude the average wage could hardly be above seventy-five cents per day. Of course, a certain proportion of the operatives are comparatively high waged men so it would look as if the wages of the women and children and the less skillful men would average below fifty cents per day. The commissioner was evidently very careful not to bring out information that would bring to light the actual figures of the paltry wages paid to the lowest of the operatives.

One of the greatest arguments in favor of a protective tariff used by the manufacturers, is that the tariff also protects the workingman. And yet we see one of the highly protected industries paying wages that would be scorned by the so-called "pauper" labor imported from Southern Europe; stealing the birthright of little children and returning to them a mere pittance; making it necessary for entire families to labor in the mills, thus destroying all semblance of home life; and paying themselves fifty per cent. profit in a "lean" year.



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Our Catalogue describes about all the Trees, Shrubs and Fruits suitable for planting in the Provinces of Western Canada. Sent FREE. Your name and address on a post card will bring it.—BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., St. Charles, Man.

Heart to Heart

This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

WORTH A GOLD DRIVE

I generally go into town on Saturday, a distance of twelve miles, and if I don't get The Guide I have to go in again on Monday, and that is rather much when it is forty below zero, although I like to read The Guide. I don't like to be without it. — Philip Zinger, Swan River, Man.

PREFERENCE OVER ALL

I must have The Guide in preference to all other papers. We farmers have a good cause to work for and The Guide is our best medium to go after our own. We have been dragged through the mire by the hair of the head long enough. — R. W. Hunter, Radisson, Sask.

TELLS THE NEIGHBORES

I am telling all the neighbors and all the people I come in contact with that The Guide is the paper they should have in their homes. — Fred B. Ross, Croftwaite, Sask.

WOULD HELP ALL

If all the farmers in Canada would become readers of The Guide I believe they would be enabled to compete with the corporations and corporate interests. You are doing a good work; let it continue. — E. P. St. John, Warmley, Sask.

SOME TROUBLE HERE

I beg you to strike my name off your list as I find the paper of very little value as a farmers' advisor and hope you will stop sending it. — J. C. Ash, Neepawa, Man.

HOW MANY

I wonder how many of the Grain Growers will quietly renew their subscriptions to a paper that has tried to destroy The Guide, smash the G. G. A. and without limiting themselves to truth and justice, has been hostile and antagonistic to the organization and welfare of the farmer. — John Giddens, Luxemburg, Sask.

FARMERS MUST UNITE

We are more pleased with The Grain Growers' Guide each week. I think every farmer in the West should read it and get enlightened on many subjects they know little about now. If the farmers will unite and stand together they can get anything they ask for from either political party. They will hold the balance of the political power. — John Lanning, Moose Jaw, Sask.

A NATIONAL WORK

I read nearly every word in your paper and like it very much. I consider you are doing a grand work in not only the interests of the farmers but of the whole nation. — Geo. A. Pearn, Atwater, Sask.

SCENES ARE CHANGING

Accept my congratulations for the gallant fight you have put up to secure justice for the farmers of the West. I trust that all the farmers may understand the educational value of your paper and learn to stand on their dignity as did the manufacturers before The Grain Growers' Guide appeared on the scene. — E. N. Alexander, Hamiota, Man.

A FREE TRADER

I am well pleased with the stand The Guide has taken as I am a Grain Grower and have always been a free trader. It seems foolish for farmers all interested alike to go to the polls and kill their own votes just for party prejudice. But we seem now to be coming to our senses a little. — W. H. Willson, Welwyn, Sask.

EDUCATING ITS READERS

I think The Guide is doing good work along lines of education and agitation of the farmers in the matter of standing together. — A. O. Alexander, Millet, Alta.

ADMIRE THE PREMIER

You had better tone down your criticisms on our popular premier. He is true blue and has a clean record you cannot besmirch. We love him and admire him as a great and good statesman. — Mrs. McKinnon, Petrol, Man.

THE VERY IDEA

The idea of a farmer's secretary not being a subscriber to The Guide, why I would not know a thing if I didn't get The Guide. — Chas. Blunder, Granum, Alta.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL

I kind of like The Guide; it seems to have the proper American spirit. The most of the Canadian papers talk as if Canada did not belong to the American continent at all but was situated somewhere in Europe. It is refreshing to read a paper like The Guide that is truly democratic. — William Sterling, Pollux, Alta.

WISHES SUCCESS

I wish to express my appreciation of The Guide's fearless, impartial attitude toward the great political parties and for the grand fight it is putting up for the farmers. The agricultural papers who claim to be the farmer's friend are really more interested in the privileged classes—the manufacturers—and they quickly showed that when we began to organize. Success to The Guide in its new departure as an agricultural paper. — B. Brewster, Green Ridge, Man.

TOUCHES SYMPATHETIC CHORD

The true ring of the articles printed in The Guide has touched a sympathetic heart-string in me, I might say, a down-trodden class of people. — T. M. Eddy, Bethune, Sask.

FOUND IT GOOD

When I received the invitation sample copy I threw it aside, saying, its another advertising medium for the combines, oppressors, extortioners and sharpers. But by accident I picked it up and started reading the straight talk on the first page

about the Ottawa delegation and its doings. Says I: "That is the way to talk and write; I will try the paper for one year anyway." I hope the banner the farmers have raised for free trade, justice, equity and fair dealings will be fearlessly heralded along. — Jos. Runions, Sask. Jan. 15, '11.

EXPECTS GOOD FRUIT

Let me congratulate you on the splendid paper you prepared and presented to the government in the interests of the farmers. I sincerely hope that good fruit will come of the efforts and sacrifices of the delegates to Ottawa. — C. D. Stewart, Marquette, Man.

NO USE FOR GUIDE

I will once more request you to discontinue my paper as my subscription has run out and I do not intend to renew. I wrote once before but you continue sending it. I have no use for the paper. It is full of high flow-twaddle about the high prices realized by shipping grain to your company, but I shipped some last spring and lost about four cents a bushel on it. As to government owned elevators that is all rot. It would be as bad or worse than the combine. — C. Stephenson, Eakindale, Sask.

KEEP IT UP

You are certainly doing a great work for the farmers. The Guide is worth many times the subscription price and I think no farmer should be without it. Keep up the good work. — John R. McKenzie, Rapid City, Man.

A FIRM FRIEND

I will ask you to kindly cancel my subscription as I am no longer on the farm nor am I directly interested in agriculture. I shall not fail to speak a good word for The Guide and the farmers' interests as represented by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Association. — C. B. Garratt, Froid.

NONE EQUALS THE GUIDE

I might say that I receive a number of weekly papers, several of which are agricultural, but there is none of them puts up the earnest whole-souled fight for the farmers' cause as does The Guide. — J. G. Stewart, Hamiota.

NEVER MIND CRITICISMS

I would not be without The Guide on any account. Never mind the occasional complaints that your vigorous policy may cause. This is only what one may expect from the party hacks. You are doing a valuable work of far-reaching character for the farmer, the future of which can only be dimly portrayed or understood. — G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask.

TYPICAL MISREPRESENTATION

(From Industrial Canada)
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE serves up to its readers a grossly unfair statement to the effect of the tariff on their economic condition. It would have its readers believe that the \$61,000,000 which was collected as tariff revenue last year was so much money fished from the farmers. — Sydney (N.S.) Post, Dec. 22, 10.

A BIG ORDER

I think a man would require to buy the New Testament to get more truth than he gets in The Guide. — A. S. McPeake, Benito, Man.

THE NEEPAWA SEER

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE is placed in an awkward position by the refusal of the Saskatchewan liberal government to adopt government ownership of elevators. It espoused this principle and then attacked the Manitoba conservative government for adopting it; apparently it finds the Saskatchewan situation too hard for even such tactics. But one thing is certain—it will not attack a liberal administration no matter what occurs. The farmers have caught on to this too, and judge it accordingly. — Neepawa (Man.) Register, Dec. 22, 10.

LEADER OF THOUGHT

Your paper is becoming more and more the leader of thought and action of the farmers of the West. It is supplying a long felt want and must be appreciated by the element in whose behalf it so persistently agitates. — R. F. Curran, Emerson, Man.

PROTESTS AGAINST TOBACCO

I appreciate your paper very highly. I think it is doing a world of good in advocating the cause of the farmers in the West. At the same time I want to enter a protest against the cigar and tobacco advertisement appearing in The Guide. The half-page advertisement on page 18 of December 14 is an insult to the members of the Ottawa delegation, a large majority of whom are non-smokers. Fancy the effect of such a picture on our boys in every home where The Guide comes. I think such ads could be well left out. — Alfred Lovatt, Hayfield Station, Man.

A GOOD FIGHT

The Guide is fighting a great and good fight against powerful combinations who want to rob the farmer of a large portion of the fruits of his labor and it is a reason of rejoicing to see that the fearless advocacy of that paper on behalf of the farmers, is bearing fruit. The Guide should be in every farmer's home and every farmer who has his own interests at heart cannot very well afford to be without it. — John Gillies, Palace Livery, Battleford, Sask.

BEST IN CANADA

I would not be without The Guide for I consider it to be the best paper in all Canada, as it has done more for the farmers of the West than all the other papers put together. — John Piercy, Pendeniss, Man.

CONGRATULATIONS

I congratulate you on the excellence to which you have brought The Guide and for the strong stand you have taken against the many foes of the farmers. — Erthur Burrell, Lockwood, Sask.

DON'T BE PREJUDICED

Because your forefathers HAD to use lath and plaster is no reason why you should not

USE COMPO-BOARD

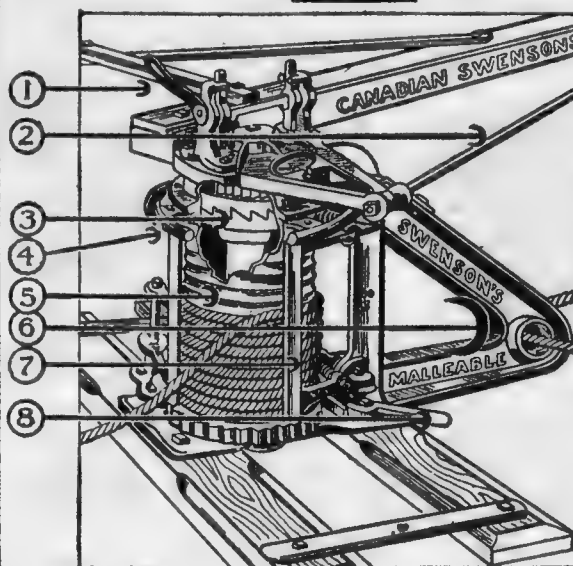
Not because Compo-Board is a substitute for lath and plaster, but because it is THE PERFECT wall lining. It is absolutely moisture proof; it will outlast the building; it can't fall off; it will keep in all the heat in winter and exclude the heat of summer; it is better than lath and plaster in every way and will last a lifetime.

FREE SAMPLE AND BOOKLET

Be sure and write for free sample and booklet, and we will tell you where you can buy Compo-Board from some dealer in your town, and who the nearest Canadian Distributor is.

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THE ONLY STUMP-PULLER SOLD WITH A REAL GUARANTEE



The only Malleable Stump Machine made, and the only one sold on a positive guarantee that it will do more than any other. Now it does not matter what kind of stump-pulling work you have to do, we make the right Machine for the purpose.

THE ONE WITH ALL THE GOOD POINTS

- 1—Rocker Shaft puts machine in and out of gear from either end of sweep, without lifting the sweep or sweep casting.
- 2—Truss Rod full length of sweep. Takes the strain off the sweep, puts it on the sweep casting.
- 3—Gear Clutch raises and lowers on hub by a half-turn of the hand lever.
- 4—Hand Wheel takes up the slack cable in a jiffy. Saves team, men and time.

5—Large Diameter Grooved Drum takes absolute care of the cable and makes it last many times longer.

6—Heavy Anchor Frame is so constructed that the strain is equalized on the machine whether the cable is high or low on the drum, and holds the machine in a rigid position.

7—The Rope Guides, adjustable hinged, held by springs, take absolute care of cable, prevent it from over-lapping, crossing, or shearing.

8—Back Ratchet takes strain off of team when pulling big stumps, and makes whole machine safe.

This is the only Machine in which every casting is warranted for one year, FLAW OR NO FLAW. Try this Machine under our Guarantee—that it far EXCELS any other—or you pay nothing. Hundreds of your friends and fellow farmers have tested and approved this Machine. So will you once you try it.

REMEMBER YOU RISK NOTHING

If you have land to clear of stumps, standing trees or willows, standing or burnt over, or poplars, or scrub of any kind, this is the machine you want, and the only one you will buy after you see it work. For it has every good point a Stump Puller should have, not merely one or two. We ask you just to test it for yourself under our most positive guarantee, that it will do the work better, easier, and quicker, that it will clear your land cheaper than any other machine on this earth. Isn't that plain? 11

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The Problem of Manitoba University

Amid the discussion of their economic and political problems and their efforts to find satisfactory solutions of them, the farming community of Manitoba should not forget to give consideration to the problem of Manitoba University. A crisis has arisen in its affairs and its present position as well as its future status is a question of pressing importance to-day. The university is in a peculiar situation; it is an examining body endowed with the power of conferring degrees but its teaching is restricted to certain subjects. Its destinies are to a large extent controlled by the representatives of the denominational colleges, some of whom expressly desire to be without the sphere of the university save examinations. It has made wonderful progress in view of its comparatively slender resources but these have now been strained to the limit. The council has decided that future salvation must come from the provincial government and has approached the latter with a request for legislation that will place the university on a satisfactory and efficient basis.

Conflicting Opinions

Some of the denominational colleges have expressed their willingness to undergo fundamental changes, to entrust the teaching of all subjects, save perhaps theology, to the central body and to develop themselves on the lines of residential institutions which would be part and parcel of the university system as at Oxford and Cambridge. But others are not willing to see, as they think, their peculiar identity submerged and considerable opposition has developed. It is understood that Wesley college is anxious to secure degree conferring powers and that other institutions have similar ambitions; once a precedent is established it will be hard to set a limit. The contention of these separate bodies is that the university does not satisfy them as a teaching institution and they desire the liberty to work out their own peculiar destinies. It is a selfish, narrow view and directly contrary to sound public policy, if the experience of other communities has any value. The government hesitates to define their exact attitude but cannot afford to act rashly in view of the widespread opposition now manifested among the electorate. A petition objecting to the granting of degree conferring powers to any other body than the University of Manitoba has been extensively circulated and has secured over 6000 signatures. Numerous public bodies, to name a few at random, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Real Estate Exchange, The Winnipeg Board of Trade, the Virden Board of Trade, the Local Manufacturers' Association and the Alumni of the McGill University have passed strong resolutions and forwarded memorials to the government protesting against such a step. In fact the whole educated and intelligent opinion of the community apart from the members and connection of the separatist bodies, who are far from unanimous in support of the idea seems to be opposed to this retrograde innovation.

Centralize the Power

We feel that the government in sanctioning any distribution of the right to confer degrees on more than one central educational authority in Manitoba would take an unadvised and reactionary step in educational policy. Our province has only a population of half a million and one university will suffice for its needs for many years to come. One strong university is better and more useful to a community than half a dozen struggling institutions; the latter will undertake only part of a good university curriculum and will carry it out in a slipshod, incompetent fashion. There would be a loss of strength to the main university without any corresponding accession to that of the minor bodies, whose energies would be hopelessly diffused. There would be an epoch of barren rivalry and veiled feuds in which the true cause of education would suffer. The degree obtaining in the province would be considerably cheapened at home and abroad and come to acquire a distinctly lower reputation than that of corresponding universities which were able to command the sympathy and support of the whole province.

Benefit not Apparent

Even the gain to the sponsors of separation is not obvious. Sooner or

later the provincial government must take large annual contributions out of the provincial funds towards the maintenance of the university. The burden of the contribution would fall upon every taxpayer in the province and the separatists who will be privately assessed for their own special institutions will find themselves possessed of the privilege of making a double contribution to higher education. They may then view their policy in a different light. The obvious interest of the inhabitants of the province and the farming community in general is to secure

that there is one strong and efficient university which supplies the wants and befits the dignity of the province. A policy of separation and disunion can never attain this end and we would warn Mr. Roblin and his colleagues that if they countenance any such proposal they are treading on perilous ground. Nor ought they to be content with a merely negative attitude which confines itself to the preservation of the university's present rights. A forward policy is an absolute necessity and there should be no delay in evolving some scheme which will establish our university in the same substantial and efficient basis as our Western neighbors have planned for their new institutions.—Con.

TERRIBLE TOPICS

Eight or nine women, assembled at luncheon, were discussing ailments and operations, as eight or nine, or one or two, or sixty or seventy women will. The talk ran through angina pectoris, torpid liver, tuberculosis and kindred happy topics.

"I thought," commented the guest of honor, "that I had been invited to a luncheon, and not to an organ recital."

WHICH?

"Are you in favor of a high tariff or a low tariff?" asked the suffragette.

"I don't know," answered the very young recruit. "Which would you consider the more becoming?"

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Formaldehyde
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Formaldehyde is a colorless, odorless gas, which is used in the manufacture of many of the most important chemicals. It is also used in the treatment of many diseases. The only makers in Canada are The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.



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REGISTERED
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(GUARANTEED 40% VOL.)
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SMUT

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Add one pound to 35 Imperial gallons of water. pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet—(if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution) Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry and sow within twenty four hours if possible.

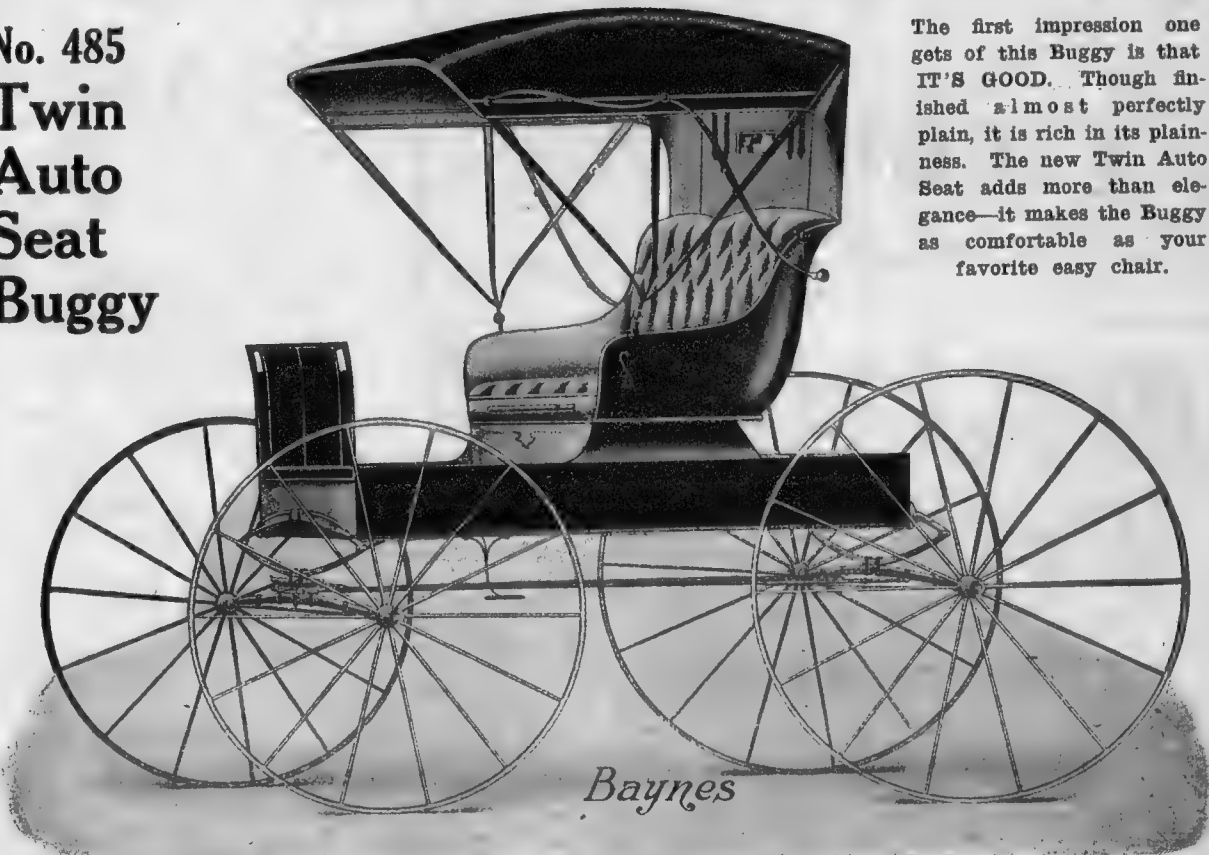
Potato Scab—Soak the whole potatoes in the water solution for two hours—dry and cut for planting

General Disinfecting—Use one to two ounces to a quart of water and flush sinks, cellars, closets, damp and mouldy places, stable walls, mangers, feed troughs, etc.

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THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY OF TORONTO, LIMITED
MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

Abonnez un litre à 25 gallons (mesure impériale) d'eau, mettez le grain de semence en tas sur le plancher, arrosez soigneusement avec la solution, couvrez le tas avec des sacs ou couvertures pendant deux heures pour laisser le gaz remonter; après quoi étendez le grain pour le faire sécher et semez dans les vingt-quatre heures. Pour les pommes de terre, trempez-les dans la solution pendant deux heures, puis laissez-les sécher avant de les planter. Cette solution est très bonne pour désinfecter les étables, les caves, les murs d'étable, les auges, etc.

No. 485 Twin Auto Seat Buggy



The first impression one gets of this Buggy is that IT'S GOOD. Though finished almost perfectly plain, it is rich in its plainness. The new Twin Auto Seat adds more than elegance—it makes the Buggy as comfortable as your favorite easy chair.

ON ALL BAYNES' BUGGIES

we are now using "Twentieth Century" Shafts—easily the strongest and best shafts made. Every Baynes Buggy is sold with the "BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE," which protects the purchaser absolutely. Some good territory is still open in the West for live Local Agents. Write at once for terms and particulars.

A. C. McRAE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
W. T. BELL, SASKATOON, SASK.
M. C. DREW & SONS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

The BAYNES Carriage Company, Ltd.
HAMILTON - - - - - ONTARIO



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

RE GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Editor Guide:—A few words in favor of government elevators. Previous to this fall we just had one Western elevator in our town. Wheat was always five cents less here than at Rathwell west of us for same grade and always a cut in the grade; after putting your wheat through the elevator you would still be docked 2 or 2½ per cent at Fort William. We got a petition signed last spring asking for a government elevator. The commission bought out the Western company after about 20,000 bushels had been threshed and gone through the elevator and a number of farmers had their cars ordered for the loading platform. The commission put in their manager and commenced to do business; they have handled about 60,000 bushels so far and the farmers are well satisfied with the government weight and shrinkage taken. The only trouble has been the averages and shortages in shipping out but every case has been satisfactorily settled. The Grain Growers here are going to make the elevator a success; all they ask of the commission is to provide sufficient facilities to handle the grain and they, the Grain Growers, will do their part.

Re street grain we simply wrote to the Grain Growers' Grain Company asking them to place a buyer on the market, which they did with good results both for the farmers and themselves, as the street wheat price was the same as on the street at Rathwell to the west of us. Another thing our crop turned out about five bushels more per acre last fall. I think the government elevator should have the credit for this. It is up to the Grain Growers of Manitoba to support the elevator commissioners in their task and patronize the government elevators and make them a huge success. The line elevator companies have had their innings; it ought to be ours now.

WILLIAM GRANGER.
St. Claude, Man.

MR. KIRKHAM'S REPLY TO MR. KENNEDY

Editor Guide:—According to Mr. John Kennedy's letter of your issue Jan 11th, it now looks as though our executives are beginning to recognize that the battle for economic justice—with its requisite legislation—will have to be fought out for us on the Battlefield of Politics. Far-seeing students of business, as far as workers' interests are affected, have always affirmed this principle; and verily farmers are poorly paid for the work they do and the hardships they suffer.

Mr. Kennedy says, "Nothing but numbers attending our liberal and conservative conventions, with the pledges prepared for the aspirants to sign, demanding the things we asked for at Ottawa, will help us." And in conclusion, he says, "I hope a lot of the farmers will write to The Guide on this subject; it seems to me this is the most important thing before us today."

"Well, his conclusive avowal I can cheerfully endorse, but the previous quotation I cannot yet see through. Therefore, I shall proceed to ask for an answer to the many following questions, and I trust some further questions will be asked by several other men, both farmers and others. The thing we have got to settle in this discussion—and it is time to settle it once for all—is, Shall the people Rule? Shall we join bad machine methods, or lay down a straight line and stick to it?

1. Are not liberal and conservative conventions always run by selfish mono-

poly machine methods on behalf of commercial interests?

2. Are not both said factions which are only two nominal wings of the monopolists of Canada guilty of making it inconvenient for the people to attend conventions? They are only two factions of the commercial interests, and are both governed in their political organizations by the same evil methods of running their conventions—you know there is no reason to deem them two parties just because they choose to call themselves by separate names. If we form a people's party it will not be a third party at all. It will be only a second party. And surely, as we have had no opposition save on factional issues, nor shall we have till the people line up to it.

It obviously is our first and most vital necessity and duty to form a new party in the interests of the public welfare. It is plain to the people that the public needs can only be redressed by the people controlling the ballot box, and this can easily be accomplished if the voters will consign their votes to their own needs instead of hitherto splitting them at the bidding of the commercial and special interests between the two conservative factions.

3. Are not the so-called liberal and conservative conventions commercialized?

4. To again make use of Mr. Kennedy's phrase, I would ask him, are not the liberal and conservative conventions "the very strongest fortifications of the entrenched corporations?" What is the use of trying to prune a diseased—corrupt—tree? There is no hope for the orchardist who so acts; better plant a new tree, guard it, and see that no harm comes to it by any species of self-seeking commercial or political parasites.

5. Suppose we try to dominate these factional conventions permit me to ask those who think like Mr. Kennedy, can the people in "sufficient numbers" possibly or even probably be prevailed upon by any honorable means whatever to make the necessary sacrifice of time and money to attend the said faction conventions? Query!

6. Does not the co-political-commercial-monopoly-machine pay its members' expenses to enable them to attend, and by its paid delegates obtain a packed majority that enables it to take the power out of the hands of the honest democratic electors, that is the people who have a proper desire, if not a proper sense, of their patriotic duty?

7. Suppose a patriotic "sufficiency of members" do attend, do you think the officers in control of said monopoly convention will not make a big effort to suppress any honest expression of the patriot's actual feelings and sentiments as to who is best qualified to rule and represent the true interests of the people? Sure they will!

8. In every election and in every constituency does not the monopoly machine assist in the control of these conventions, and in the majority of elections either influence or deceive the delegates and the voters afterwards by some low-down game or trick of their faction-ridden press, i.e., the party-controlled newspapers?

9. Do they not always try and generally succeed in sending to parliament some individual who beforehand has pledged himself to their secret intriguing cabal, to represent the commercial element of the monopoly machine instead of representing the people?

10. How are you going to reverse to

our pledge men who are already pledged against you?

11. Mr. Kennedy, please ask yourself when you already know that the liberals and conservatives—as parties—permit bribery of voters, delegates, and for what we know candidates too, when they permit ballot stuffing and impersonation and all kinds of election trickery, and yet neither party prosecutes the other—each side of course pretends to blame the other just a little bit yet both permit it to continue every election, protests are all sawed off, the corrupt practices law is never enforced, and if it is most of the judges find some technical flaw in the proceedings and throw the action overboard; I ask you can you reasonably ask any upright voter who has a real honest desire to discharge his whole political duty to enter such conventions of malpractices?

12. Is it not time for us to transfer this monopoly power back to the people, by having our own political league quite separate and distinct from our Grain Growers' Association which must not on any account be connected with our political league?

13. Can we not choose our representatives by putting through a slate and a plan and platform that can be agreed upon by us all? A plan by which we can get properly acquainted with those aspirants who are willing to become candidates and are known to be true men, men of high character and upright purposes?

I have called attention to these various aspects of the situation because I feel the great importance of a speedy redress of our needs for just legislation. I felt it was my duty to again appeal to your readers and Mr. Kennedy's recognized intelligence, and I feel I have discharged the greatest duty it is possible for me to discharge at the present crisis of our organization.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.
Saltcoats, Sask.

MASSES SHOULD REIGN

Editor, Guide:—In reading over the report of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa I came to the conclusion that the delegation has been of great importance and far-reaching effect. Perhaps we can hardly grasp the full meaning at so early a date. As a farmer I am proud of these great and noble-hearted brother farmers, who did not spare either time or money that the farmers' case might be presented in the proper light at Ottawa to the powers that be. I also notice that Sir Wilfrid is not quite so far advanced in his ideas as we Western farmers would like to see him on such subjects as the government ownership of terminal elevators. I think this giving away all the money to one or two people is going out of date and becoming semi-barbarian. I think the time is not far distant when the people will demand that the government take over all public works and run them for the public benefit; then the profits will come back to the people in the shape of less taxes and lower freight rates, also lower passenger rates. It is a fearful thing to think about when a man has lived in a country for 25 or 30 years and has not had a ride on a railway train. There are many in Manitoba who could tell that story, but I should like to give my brother farmers a pointer. What we should do to remove these stumbling blocks is: We should not think whether we are liberals or conservatives, but what is good for ourselves and our wives and children.

JAMES HARDUICH.
Nesbitt, Man.

A SEPARATE PARTY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Dec. 28th you have an article entitled, "Think it Over." I have done so and would like to convey to you and the readers of The Guide some of my thoughts on the subject. With the main part of your article I am in perfect accord, but I do not agree with your suggestion for remedying the evil. You say, "Our farmers control the political machinery, if these countries correspond to the federal electoral districts. The farmers then who lean towards the conservative side can pledge a candidate of that party to protect the interests of the farmers. Likewise the farmers who lean towards the liberal party can pledge their candidate, so what difference will it make which candidate is elected providing he is an honest and honorable man?" Now, sir, if this be so why should we take the

trouble to go to the polls? Why not pledge the candidates and let them flip a copper to see which one should be elected by acclamation and save the trouble and expense of an election. Now let us see how this would work out. How are the two great political parties constituted? Are they not composed of units of every electoral district of the Dominion. That being so no single candidate is in a position to speak for his party and if he pledges himself to a platform which is in direct opposition to his party platform does he not cease to be one of this party and become an independent candidate? That being so why should we divide ourselves along party lines which are not really party lines and make ourselves a laughing stock to the rest of the world. This is just what the two old parties would like. They know as long as we are divided along party lines, we lose our power and would be like Samson shorn of his locks. Surely there are issues broad enough and of enough importance to construct a platform which would appeal to all thinking men who are not directly benefitted by class legislation. We do not want to be narrow and must not be in our demands.

W. H. SYLVESTER.
Ryerson, Sask.

TWO HOMESTEADS

Editor, Guide:—Have become a subscriber to this journal, and by reading it think it a very excellent paper. It seems to give people an opportunity to ask for their rights and to express their views on almost all matters tending to their property; it also gives them an opportunity to state their grievances, if they have any, and I wish to express mine through this valuable paper. It might be that the leader of the Dominion government, and also the leader of the Saskatchewan government might look into my case and bring it before the house or houses for decision, or it might be that our member, R. S. Lake Esq., might take some notice of it.

My case is as follows: In the year of either 1883 or 4 I had a son who came from England to Canada. He was supplied with a small means and came here and took up a homestead; worked hard and did its duties, obtained a recommendation for patent. But just as he had done so, he was taken ill and died in two or three days or just so; was a very healthy young man. No doubt hardships and hatching might have been the cause, was single. After some time I came here, then I took letters of administration and got the homestead. There was then a second homestead due to him. Now, I consider as there was some means provided for him to do his duties to earn the second homestead, that I am as much entitled to the second homestead as I was to his first; if he had been indebted on his homestead I should have had to pay it before I could have got the land but he did not owe a single cent that I could ever find. I wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the matter once, and he sent my letter to the Dominion land commissioner but he refused to grant me the homestead.

MATTHEW DANIEL.
Forest Farm, Whitewood, Sask.

PROTECTING THE FARMERS

The following is a letter which was handed over to us for publication by the Grain Growers' Grain Co.—

I take great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of cheque for \$57.80 in payment for shortage of above named car. I wish to thank you for the efficient manner in which you have handled the claim and brought it to a favorable conclusion without any effort on my part, thus fully substantiating your claim to take care of the farmers' interests.

JOHN KREHNE,
Yarbo, Sask.

H. B. R. AND CANADIAN NORTHERN
Editor, Guide:—Some years ago I met a gentleman who was a keen politician,

BE BRIEF

It is impossible for us to publish more than one-tenth of the letters sent in by our readers. We have not the space. Please keep the letters as short as possible. We want to give every person an opportunity to present their views to the public. A lot can be said in 300 words or less. There is only a certain amount of space available. Do not use one unnecessary word.

The Editor.

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50,000 Maples, 4 years old, 4 to 6 ft.	@ \$10.00 per 100
100,000 " 3 " " 2 " 4 "	5.00 " "
100,000 " 1 " " 12 inch	1.00 " "
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20,000 Willows, Laurel (the Best for Alberta) 2 to 3 ft.	5.00 " "
20,000 " Golden 2 to 3 ft.	5.00 " "
30,000 Caroline Poplar 3 " 4 "	5.00 " "
50,000 Caragana for Hedges, 2 " 3 "	5.00 " "

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The superior quality of our goods and reasonable prices will warrant you giving us a trial. Why should you be paying double prices for oils, as you are surely doing?

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Our 10 and 25 lb. pails are heavy galvanized iron, worth from 35 to 50 cents of any money.

Barrels, 40 gal.; ½ barrels, 20 gals. (No order less than 5 gals.)

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For full list of prices see Grain Growers' Guide, Feb. 15.

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Special	27c per gal.
Engine	26c " "
Naphtha	25c " "

Fuel Oil, for use in	
Hart Par Engine	16c per gal.
Engine Oil	40c. " "
Gas Engine Cylinder Oil	50c. " "
Steam Cylinder Oil	60c. " "
Castor Machine Oil	32c. " "

Hard Oil	11c per gal.
Axle Grease	7c " lb.
Harness Oil	50c per gal.
Linseed and Turpentine	At market prices.

Oil in 1-5 gallon tin in case	50c extra
Oil in 2-5 gallon tin in case	95c extra

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328 SMITH STREET WINNIPEG, Man.

who had for years kept cuttings of political importance from the leading papers. Among these I saw that about 20 years ago, the then existing government had given a charter for all time to the Canadian Northern Railway or Mackenzie and Mann (to run a line to the Hudson's Bay) worded in such a way that no party in power could cancel that charter providing they carried a line through at a given stated time. Now do you or any of your readers know if this is correct? If it is so, no other company can take the road over until they have either completed or broken that contract. Should be glad of information on that point.

Elstowe, Sask.

G. W. STONE.

IMPROVE BOTH PARTIES

Editor, GUIDE:—For twenty-five years I was what I now term a hide-bound party man. Then I was privileged to get a peep behind the screens into the inner circle. Now, I imagine I hear someone say, well, what did you see? Well, I saw men there who would close their eyes, stifle their conscience, and turn down any measure that they thought would not strengthen their party, no matter how much the passing of said measure might mean to the people as a whole. Financially, morally or spiritually, men who were mere jumping-jacks governed by the bosses. Men who could be whipped into line every time. Since that time, eight years ago, I have been trying to size up the men and vote for the best man. But it has not been very satisfactory. I don't seem to be able to get my ideal man, what I want is a man with good business ability and a good share of that very necessary element we call competence. Not necessarily a B.A. man or a D.D. man but a man with a clear vision and sterling character who cannot be whipped into line by any party. A man who will step into the gap and help to stem the tide of wrong-doing and establish more fully the golden rule of righteousness, or right living between man and man in this our glorious Dominion. Again I think I hear some one say, "pretty hard to find that kind of a man." I say yes if we are going to allow the drummers of the party cliques to choose the men every time. But I have not lost faith in humanity yet and I believe we have this kind of men in our organization, yes, and outside of our organization, but they are not office-seekers. They are the men who have the interests of the country at heart not at the point of the tongue. I think Mr. Kennedy of Winnipeg, Jan. 11th, hit the nail on the head when he said the most important work will have to be done at the party conventions, and Mr. Garnett, of Carman, voiced the same sentiment or thought when he said we must get control of these conventions, and see that no man is nominated who does not believe in our policy.

Saskatoon.

THOS. JOHNSON.

FARMER CANDIDATES

Editor, GUIDE:—There is on foot in some sections of the country a movement to organize a farmers' party, the leaders of this movement using the old party methods to steal themselves into the public confidence and have apparently the same selfish end in view, satisfaction of personal ambition, regardless of the good of the common people. To those who don't look into the real cause of the present dissatisfaction and do not probe into it, it seems the only and speediest remedy, those all shout, "Yes, yes let us vote for farmers only and down with the old party." What was the reason that, in face of the fact of a percentage of 90 per cent. farmers to 10 per cent. of other people in the rural districts the farmers are not even represented by ten per cent. of their own calling? Because until the U.F.A. and G.G.A. began their campaign of education, the farmers not understanding the drain on their resources tried to overcome this by harder work, therefore there was no time left for them and watch the political campaigns and they simply voted for those that were nominated, hardly caring who they were, consequently the big crop of lawyers, doctors and printers in the different parliaments, and as a consequence again, the complications of our present law and the phraseology of legal documents, impossible for a common mortal to understand, while the common right and justice ought to be as clear and plain as day-light. The education of the U.F.A. and the Grain Growers has opened the eyes of the farmers to the cause of their grievance. As the only producers of wealth the

farmers and laborers are the primary source of taxation and all taxation imposed does fall back onto them in one form or another, without their being able to pass it on farther. It should be easy for the unions to agree at the time of the nominating convention on two good farmers, men of principle who would represent them from their constituency in parliament and as one of them is sure to be elected their interests will be safe-guarded. If the unions who take this part in politics regardless of party, only safe-guard their own interest, they soon would find out how little there really was in party politics, except the spoils taken from the people. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall should form the main issue in all the campaigns now, whether provincial or federal, no candidate should be nominated unless he has pledged himself in writing to initiate and support this measure. We cannot look for free trade and single tax until we control the government.

Clareholm, Alta.

G. MALCHON.

NEW PARTY NEEDED

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice all your writers are agreed that our salvation against existing evils lies in our capturing the political power. The only difference seems to be as to the best manner of accomplishing this. Some say through a new party. Others (to this class I believe THE GUIDE belongs) say through the two old parties. Why do you consider we should go on in the same old way? Both old parties have had a chance and have failed. It appears to me all those writing through THE GUIDE realize we are not being treated justly, but some of them seem to have that party feeling so deeply buried in their hearts, that they cannot break away from it. I know it is hard to break away from an old party, but it is our duty as producers and it is to our interests and the interests of our children to do so. I do not see much difference between the two old political parties, as far as the producers are concerned. Suppose we admit that they are two distinct parties, with two distinct policies. The question is "Are either policies in the interests of the producers?" You may think one party is better than the other. That is not the question. "Does the platform of either contain what we want?" At election time so many issues are combined together, one has to vote for some measure he does not want to vote for something he wants. Sir, what we want is a new party, call it what you will, but have it built on principles, run by men of principle, containing in its platform reforms we want with Direct Legislation a front issue. When a man is elected under a party name, that party has more or less of a string on him, if not then he is an independent in action. Why not in name? People say we have tried independents before and they have failed. Part of this is due to the fact, that we had no independent papers to correct mis-statements, we now have THE GUIDE, which to my mind could do no nobler work than to defend independents against party papers. Some say we never could get a majority in the house of parliament. We do not need to do this, if we get enough to make up the difference between the two old parties, that is enough. To the readers of this who live in Alberta, I will say we have started the ball rolling by electing an independent in Macleod constituency. Let us stand for nothing else in other Alberta constituencies and have a united force to protect our interests in the next Assembly. What do you say to a general conference of representatives from each constituency interested in capturing the political power, to discuss, and work out a system to cover the entire province?

Macleod, Alta.

W. J. GLASS.

PLEDGE THE CANDIDATES

Editor, GUIDE:—I have read Mr. Kennedy's only hope for the farmers; the pledging of candidates at the next election. Personally speaking I am a Kirkhamite but at the same time I am willing to accept anything in the shape of reform in handling our so-called public servants (God forgive me for using the phrase). There is no doubt that the pledge is a step in the right direction. The man who would refuse to sign the pledge is either a grafter or is trying to get there for that purpose. I would suggest that this business be thoroughly discussed and that a platform be drawn up

and either published in THE GUIDE or a copy sent to each branch association for study and consideration. The sooner we get to business the better so that we may be thoroughly conversant with all the details and be able to deal in a masterful way at the conventions where the pledge would have to be produced. Then the candidates would know exactly what is expected from them. Let us band ourselves together to have our public servants do as we want them. And partyism, kill it! In any form you choose there is no death hard enough. Why the very words grit and tory smell bad in any right-thinking man's nose.

Minitonas.

D. REID

REPLY TO C. F. SAUNDERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I should like to say a few words in reply to your protectionist correspondent, C. F. Saunders. The question of tariff reform in Canada is very different from the question of tariff reform in England. It is very evident to anyone who reads Mr. Saunders' letter that his mind is much more concerned about the British tariff question than with Canadian farmers' problems. Undoubtedly he has been watching the British people, during this last month, perform the last funeral rites upon their so-called tariff reform schemes, and he is just now feeling sore troubled about the future of that great and useful class of people to whom he refers—the upper middle class, who under the government are made to contribute to the country's revenue a small annual tax on their incomes. It must appear to Mr. Saunders quite shameful that the country does not recognize the pure unselfishness of the people who have so consistently advocated protection in Great Britain. But Mr. Saunders knows full well that what he is talking is simply "rot"; he knows that protection in England is only wanted for the same reason that it exists in Canada; to put an unjust and unequitable burden on the common people who can least afford to bear it, in other well-known words, to make the few richer, and the many poorer. THE GUIDE, on behalf of the farmers, is leading the fight for right and equity in Canada and has nothing to fear from any quarter. I am pleased to note the steadily increasing influence it exerts, and though its columns sometimes contain expressions of opinion which perhaps are slightly abusive, who can complain? Certainly not its opponents. The farmers' cause, like the farmers' work, cannot be pushed with kid gloves on. I have a full sense of my own responsibility as a citizen and yield to no man in a desire to forward the best interests of this country, and though I am ready to admit that in this matter the farmer is fighting for the protection of self, he is not and never has been afraid to bear his just portion of either direct or indirect taxation. It costs a great deal of money for Canada to keep house, but if every class and interest paid as much and as dearly for their right to trade and live here as the farmer does, the government would have an enormous revenue. I want to ask Mr. Saunders, in all sincerity to try to turn his thought and attention from the people who are suffering from the so-called "grind" of the income tax, to those in this country who are really ground under the heel of the party of protection and privilege.

Saskatoon, Sask.

SYDNEY BINGHAM.

SHOULD ELECT INDEPENDENTS

Editor, GUIDE:—Just a few thoughts on this most important question now before our farmers' associations. "Are we going to create an independent party?" Or are we going to dominate the existing parties? as outlined by Mr. Garnett in your issue of Jan. 11. The attitude of the Dominion government on the questions presented by the big farmers' delegation is now fairly well-known as the above writer sees it, "from present indications the government does not seem willing to grant our requests." And as long as the powerful corporate interests can bring pressure to bear on these two old parties, they never will listen to the organized farmers. I believe they would rather resign than yield. It would appear that the lines of the opposing forces are clearly drawn and it would mean a bitter political fight to the finish whether we wished it or not. We need expect nothing from either of these political parties as such. The same writer says, "we have parties enough now." We have really only one so far as our interests are

affected. Why not have a second? Why should we truckle to the party machines and thus compromise the position we have so valiantly won? Let us push our county and district organizations work and dominate the voters and not attempt the very doubtful task of dominating the existing parties. They are not worth the trouble. One writer has suggested that to take an independent stand might disrupt our associations. We have no reason to suppose it would. That delegation to Ottawa did not show any symptoms of it. The events which have taken place this year have educated the farmers to see the futility of depending on either of these old parties. And I believe that an overwhelming majority of all our associations are willing to step off and shake clear of these parties and come out flat-footed for an independent organization, call it what you will, however we will soon know. The pledging of candidates, smacks of rank cowardice. If we have not the confidence or moral courage to fight a clean and independent fight at home, we have no moral right to expect our M. P. to do that for us on the floor of the House. It should be easily within our power to elect twenty-five or thirty independents at the next general election, free from any allegiance to either of the present parties. Men thoroughly conversant with the problems of the farmer, having it drilled into them by hard experience until it has been incorporated, as it were, into the very warp and woof of their nature. Such men would be immune to the blandishments of machine politics and we have them, thousands of them, and why should we fear to go in and win, till we hold the balance of power in the Dominion government as completely as the redoubtable Redmond over in Britain?

Lake Centre, Sask.

SUPPORTS MR. PARTRIDGE

Editor, GUIDE:—Personally I am very much pleased with Mr. Partridge's alternative scheme for settling the Hudson's Bay difficulty. At the last meeting of our Bagot branch of the G.G.A., the members were so interested in Mr. Partridge's scheme that they took this part of the convention delegates' report more to heart than almost anything that occurred at Brandon. This is surely a good omen. What is the matter with each of our local organizations buying one share out of the surplus funds of the local branch? Then the energetic members getting busy and buying or causing two or more members to buy two or more shares, making three shares for each local organization throughout Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta will lead in this or else fall into line. If this scheme was followed out to the limit—at only one share each individual—it would mean in the vicinity of two thousand shares, as a start by the farmers. We have still all other occupations to hear from.

Beaver, P.O., Man.

L. I. COX.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS' LETTER

Editor, GUIDE:—I have not written The Guide for a long time, having been too busy installing the "Midget" mill here, which is now working to the intense satisfaction of everyone concerned, and I would like to invite any and every member of the G. G. A. to come and see it. My special object in writing now is to say what I can in praise of the step you have taken in soliciting opinions from British merchants and manufacturers on the matter of the tariff and protection. I would specially commend the letters in the last issue of The Guide from Aldred Holt & Co., William Anderson, Ltd., Paton, McLaren & Co., and others; and I would specially like to call the attention of the customs officers of Canada to the statement in the letter from Wm. Nixon in regard to German cutlery and the exporters thereof undervaluing their exports, thereby defrauding the Canadian customs, thus setting up an unfair competition with British exporters. I have had long experience in competing with German made goods, and I can say there is no trick too mean, no scheme too dirty for them to take advantage of in order to steal British trade. I am pleased to see you are going to continue these letters, and I would earnestly urge every farmer to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest these communications, and he will then be proof against the specious and plausible arguments of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and their allies in the Canadian and British parliaments.

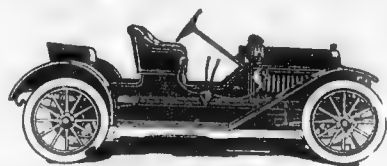
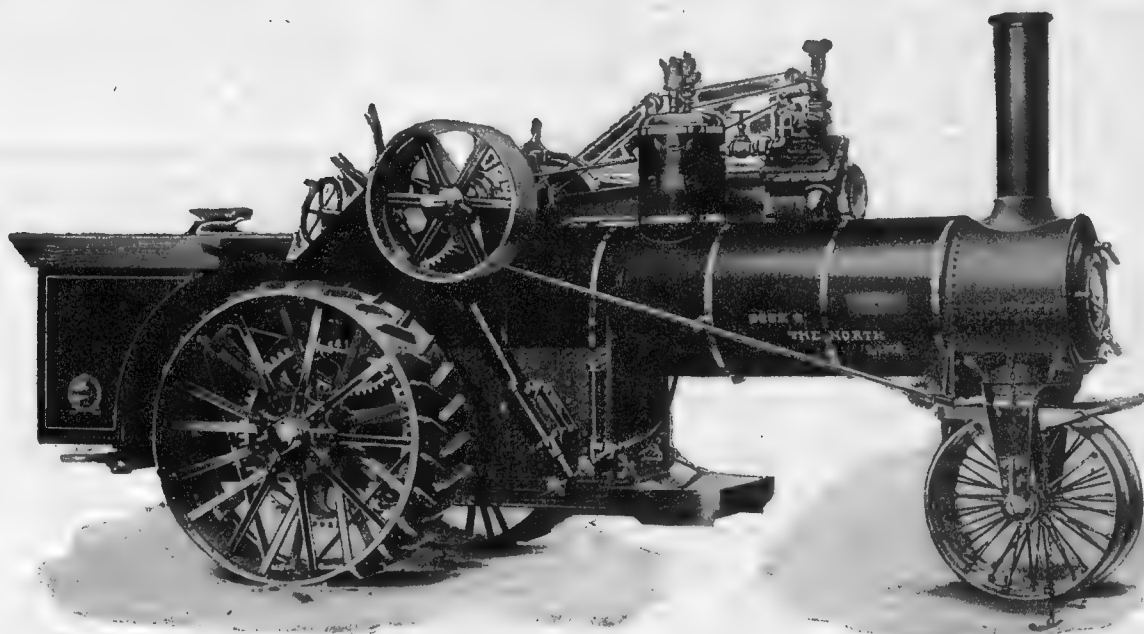
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C. LUNN.

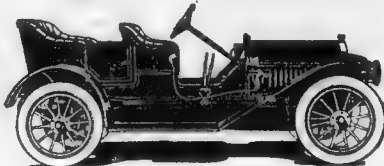
Here Are Three Winners



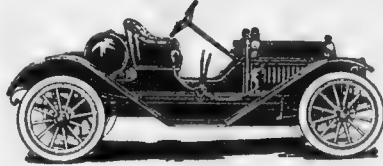
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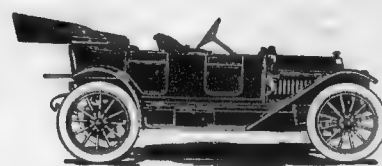
ROADSTER, A-11



DEMI-TONNEAU, 11-B

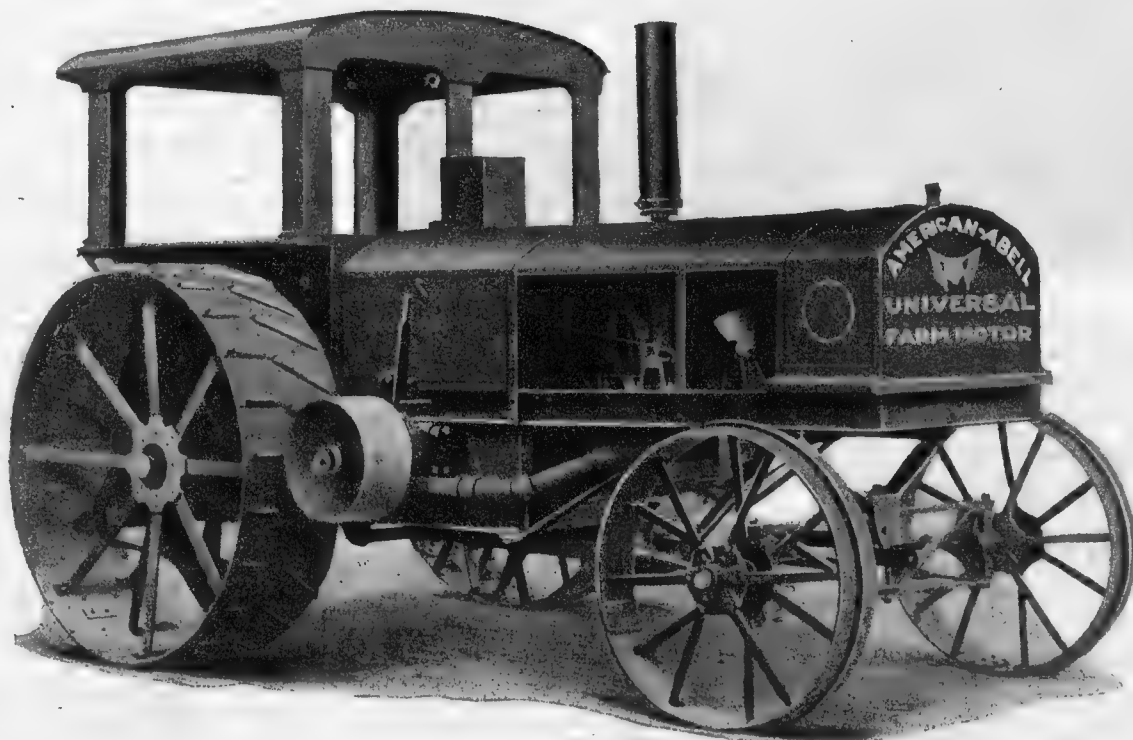


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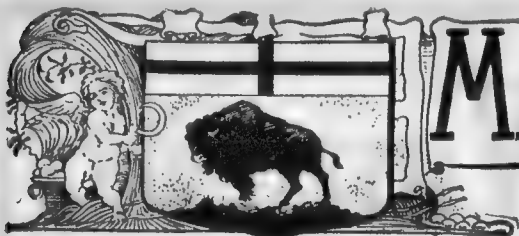
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

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DELORAINE MEETING

The Deloraine Grain Growers' Association held a meeting in Flynn's hall on February 18 to hear the reports of delegates to Brandon convention. The delegates were: Geo. Weidenhamer, James Kitchen, and the secretary, James B. Stewart. Mr. Weidenhamer gave quite a good report of the first day's proceedings, also of his trip to Winnipeg last week on the "Banish the Bar" question, and his visit to the agricultural college. Mr. Kitchen gave a report on direct legislation, and the Hudson's Bay Railroad, which was attentively listened to. James B. Stewart then took up the last two days of the convention with a rousing comment on the motions that were brought forward there. After the reports were received a resolution was introduced that the secretary draft and forward the following resolution in reference to the death of one of our members—the late John B. Steedsman:—

To Mrs. John B. Steedsman and Friends. Dear Friends,—As secretary of the Grain Growers' Association of Deloraine, I have been instructed to forward to you—the wife and kindred of the late John B. Steedsman—the following resolution expressive of our deep sorrow and sympathy on account of your recent sore bereavement, viz.:—That through the dispensation of the Divine Providence your lamented husband and kinsman, who was also our valued friend and fellow worker, has been removed from our midst, and we desire to take this opportunity of offering you our sincere sympathy in the very sore bereavement you have sustained, and we trust that when the Roll Call has sounded for us up yonder, the strong links of family and friendship now severed may be reunited where parting is no more and sorrow never comes.

Signed on behalf of the Association.
JAMES B. STEWART, Secy.,
Deloraine, Man., February 21, 1911.

ELM BANK ORGANIZED

A very successful and enthusiastic meeting was held in Elm Bank school house on Feb. 25 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the M.G.G.A. The meeting was first addressed by J. S. Wood, vice-president of the M.G.G.A., who touched upon such questions as the elevator monopoly, Direct Legislation and its benefits, and also outlined what the Grain Growers' Grain Company had done for the farmers of the Western Provinces. Mr. Colin H. Burnell of Oakville, and Robt. Houston of Starbuck also delivered addresses, which were very much appreciated. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Peter Laidlaw; vice-president, Fred. Shirliff; secretary, A. T. Rice; directors, John Swenson, Tom Sherlock, A. Neutwig, Jas. Kelly, A. T. Rice, John Monkhouse.

DAUPHIN FOR RECIPROCITY

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Dauphin branch, held March 4: "Resolved, that this association is strongly in favor of the British Preferential tariff, and earnestly hopes that the Dominion parliament at this session, will increase the preference to at least fifty per cent. of the regular tariff; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Glen Campbell, M.P., for Dauphin." "Whereas, in the opinion of this association, the reciprocity agreement now before the government of Canada and the United States will be of great benefit to this country; therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the Dominion parliament to adopt the said agreement, and put the same into effect at as early a date as possible, and, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Glen Campbell, M.P., for Dauphin."

CROCUS HILL FORMED

A meeting was held at Crocus Hill school on Feb. 23 when a branch of the Grain Growers was organized. Ten mem-

bers joined and the prospect is that many more will come in at the next meeting. The following officers were elected:—President, W. M. Kingdon; vice-president C. S. Averill; secretary-treasurer, Hy. Woodcock.

MINITONAS RESOLUTIONS

Robert Riddell, secretary of the Minitonas branch writes us that F. J. Dixon, organizer for the Direct Legislation League, gave them a very instructive lecture on Direct Legislation in the early part of February. Mr. Dixon answered numerous questions, and also gave a short talk on the single tax question. At the close of his address he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the audience. The regular meeting of the branch was held on February 18 and it was decided to hold a social and forward the proceeds to the central association and the Direct Legislation League. The question of membership fees then came up for discussion, and Mr. Sifton moved the following resolution:—"In view of the fact that industrial associations charge from two to five times more for the privileges of membership than the Grain Growers' Association does, and that the said association is seriously handicapped in its useful work through lack of funds, it is desirable that the membership fee be raised to \$2 per annum." This motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and it is hoped that other branches will take up the subject and take action along this line. Another resolution unanimously carried at the same meeting was as follows:—"We the members of the Minitonas G.G.A., whilst expressing great pleasure at the action

in the best interests of the producers of grain in Western Canada, be it resolved, that we strongly urge the Dominion government to operate the terminal elevators as the only redress open to Western producers of grain."

CARROLL REPUDIATES SIFTON

At their meeting on March 4, the Carroll branch adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved that this association heartily approves of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, and hopes that it will be ratified and go into effect as soon as possible; and that we further express our entire disapproval of the attitude of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, member for Brandon, towards the matter, and emphatically declare that he does not represent the popular sentiment on the question; and, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton."

GILBERT PLAINS MEETING

At the regular monthly meeting of the Gilbert Plains branch held on March 4, the following resolution was adopted: "That we, the members of the Gilbert Plains branch of the M.G.G.A., hereby place on record our approval of the reciprocity agreement, between Canada and the United States. We also regret that the agreement did not go further in lessening or removing the duty especially on farm implements. Also we urge the Dominion government to still further extend the British Preference which has

reciprocity with the United States, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Dr. Roche, urging him to support the measure when it comes before the House for ratification."

SOLSGIRTH RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed by the Solsgirth branch of the M.G.G.A. at a meeting on March 4: "That this branch endorses the action of the government in its efforts to bring about reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States."

LILYFIELD DISCUSSES RECIPROCITY

At the regular meeting of the Lilyfield Grain Growers on March 8, president G. Smith gave an address on co-operation and its effects on the farmers. C. Peterson spoke at length on reciprocity and the benefits to be derived from the farmers' standpoint. H. C. Ayeast moved "That this meeting endorse the actions of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to G. H. Bradbury, member for Selkirk." Mr. Smith addressed the meeting from an educational standpoint as has been outlined at the trustees' convention, Mr. Smith being the delegate from Lilyfield, S.D.

OAKVILLE MEETING

On Tuesday evening, Mar. 7, in Burns' hall, Oakville, the Grain Growers' Association held one of the largest meetings both in point of members present and the interest manifested in all the questions of the hour. David Thompson, president, ably occupied the chair and opened the program in a neat address in which he outlined the objects of the association and supported reciprocity. David Alexander gave an excellent address on reciprocity and in support of government elevators. Thos. Wood of Elm Creek, proved a whole entertainment in himself, with his Scotch songs, which were made more real by the wearing of the kilt. He was encored to the echos. Other items were a duet by Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson and a splendid recitation by Pearl Alexander; also a report by the delegate to Ottawa. Just here the program took a very pleasant turn the ladies of the association taking charge and catering to the "inner man" in a manner most heartily appreciated and the great success of the meeting as a whole was no doubt largely due to the interest in the association work. R. H. Home of Portage la Prairie gave some interesting facts in connection with the grain trade as viewed by the commission-man. J. S. Wood, in an excellent speech, dealt with the present situation with regard to the reciprocity agreement. R. C. Henders, president of the M.G.G.A., delivered a stirring address, contrasting our association with other organizations and showing how the farmer who stands outside, hampers the work although he receives all the benefits of the G.G.A. It was moved and unanimously carried; "That, in view of the opposition from certain interests and sources to the reciprocity agreement now under consideration between Canada and the United States, we, the members of the Oakville G.G.A., wish to signify our firm belief that said agreement will be of immense benefit to a very large majority of the people of Manitoba and to the prosperity of Canada in general. We earnestly hope for the ratification of the agreement during the present session of the House of Commons."

C. H. BURNELL, Secy.
Oakville, Man.

KILLARNEY'S VIEWS

F. J. Dixon of Winnipeg, addressed a large audience of Grain Growers in the town hall, Killarney, March 3, on Direct



Barn of G. Cole, Elkhorn, Man.

of the Dominion government re the reciprocity negotiations with the United States, and believing that the said negotiations will, if carried into effect, largely tend to ameliorate our present conditions, desire to put on record our opinion that nothing short of the full demands of our delegates at Ottawa will ultimately satisfy the people of the West.

BUSY AT SPRINGHILL

The secretary of the Springhill branch; W. A. Rowe, writes us as follows, under date of March 3rd:—"Although you do not hear from us very often, do not think for a moment we are dead. But far from it. We meet monthly and as a rule have a good attendance and are prospering in a co-operative way by buying by the carload thousands of dollars worth of goods, and this stimulates an interest in the association. The following resolutions were passed at our meeting to-day:—"Whereas the Dominion government have, in a measure recognized the importance of the prayers of the Grain Growers' delegation to Ottawa by the reciprocal free trade agreement with the United States in natural products, it is the opinion of his branch that the same will be beneficial to the majority of the Canadian people, especially the working class and those living west of the Great Lakes, and we desire to impress upon the government our urgent request that the agreement be ratified." "Whereas the terminal elevators have not been operated

been so helpful to our Western interests." A paper on municipal school boards vs. the present rural trustee system was read by the secretary, J. R. Dutton, which was followed by a lively discussion for and against the proposed change. The general opinion was that a change is desirable, as elementary education in Manitoba is at a low stage and the ratepayers are not getting value for the money expended.

FRANKLIN INSTRUCTS REPRESENTATIVES

The Franklin branch passed the following resolution unanimously:—"Whereas, the Franklin branch of the M.G.G.A. now assembled is of the opinion that the new tariff schedule now before parliament would be of great benefit to Canada and especially the Western provinces, and whereas we would look upon this not as a partisan but as a national issue, resolved, therefore, that we respectfully demand that our representatives, Dr. Roche M.P., and Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P., do all in their power to have said tariff schedule become law, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the above mentioned gentlemen, and also to The Grain Growers' Guide."

STRATHCLAIR FOR AGREEMENT

At a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association of Strathclair, on March 4th, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That we endorse the steps being taken to bring about a measure of

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Legislation, and the single tax. His address was instructive, interesting and inspiring. Mr. Dixon explained what Direct Legislation is, why we want it, and how to get it. The delegates to the Ottawa convention also made their report, and expressed the opinion that the delegation had made a lasting impression on the federal parliament, and also on the whole Dominion. The meeting closed after passing the following resolution: "Resolved that we ask Dr. Schaffner to support the government agreement in its entirety."

CYPRESS RIVER CONCERT
The Cypress River Grain Growers were

extremely unfortunate in their choice of a night this year on which to hold their annual entertainment, as Tuesday evening February 28th, was certainly the worst of the season so far for snow and blizzard. Being the third annual entertainment extra efforts had been put forth to eclipse the ones of the two previous years, and when those who attended knew that many of the numbers on the program had to be cancelled they then knew what a treat the complete program would have been. The hall was comfortably filled, the attendance being between one hundred and sixty and seventy-five, so that the proceeds left a little balance on hand when everything had been settled. The appearance of R. C. Henders, of Culross, president of the Grain Growers' organization, had anxiously been looked forward to and few were disappointed, as his address to the Grain Growers was all that could be wished for from a Grain Growers' point of view.

DIRECT LEGISLATION MEETINGS

F. J. Dixon who is making a tour of the province on behalf of the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation will address meetings at the following places:—Holland, Monday, March 20th, evening meeting; Cypress, River, Tuesday, March 21st, afternoon meeting; Rathwell, Tuesday, March 21st, evening meeting; Treherne, Wednesday, March 22nd, afternoon meeting; Elm Creek, Wednesday, March 22nd, evening meeting; Starbuck, Thursday, March 23rd, afternoon and evening meetings. Another series of meetings is being arranged for Mr. Dixon in the Swan River district to commence in the last week of the present month.

SILVERWOOD RESOLUTION

The Silverwood G.G.A. at their regular meeting, March 5, passed the following resolution:—That this Association approves of the agreement for reciprocal tariff concessions between Canada and the United States made by the two countries and recommends it to the Dominion parliament's immediate approval and this association also respectfully suggests to the Dominion government that further consideration be given to the matter of the tariff with a view to further substantial reductions in the duties on agricultural implements or to a free interchange in these articles with the United States. We have now got thirty members in good standing in this branch and hope to be able to double it soon as we are all the time adding to our number. We had a debate on "grain growing versus mixed farming," which was a great success and intend having a few more debates on different subjects. We are going to hold a concert on March 17. We are going to form another branch up in this part of the country. We have two meetings a month, one for business purposes and one for social entertainment which proves a great success as it helps to get new members for us.

A. H. DETMOLD, Sec'y.
Duck Mountain, Man.

PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

Nothing which is done by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association is of more importance than the annual auction sale of pure bred cattle which enables breeders to dispose of their surplus stock to farmers who are engaged in the cattle trade. The special rate offered by the association enables a purchaser in any part of Saskatchewan to have his purchase delivered at his nearest railway station for the small sum of \$2.50 each. This sale will take place in connection with the Winter Fair at Regina on March 23. Shorthorn males will predominate. There will be a few females. Shorthorns are offered for sale by A. J. Watson, Auburnton; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; E. K. Hume, Manor; James Cheyne, Manor; R. N. Douglass, Tantallon, and a number of other breeders of Shorthorns. Herefords both males and females by the Mosson Boyd Company of Prince Albert, and John H. Reid of Moosomin. Jerseys bred by Joseph Harper of Kinley are offered for sale by Wm. Anderson of Regina. The animals entered for the cattle sale will be judged on March 20 so that prospective purchasers will have an opportunity for noting the stock which are offered. A catalog of the animals entered in the sale is being published and will be supplied to any person making application for it. Address the secretary of The Winter Fair board, department of agriculture, Regina.

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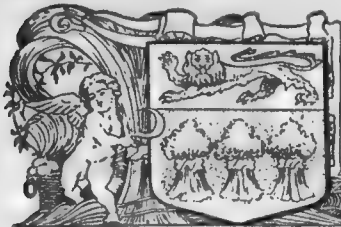
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; F. O. Tate, Grand Coulee; John Evans, Nutana.
District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, O. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fols, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

NORMANTON MEETING

"The fight goes to the strong." That is ancient history. It is a modern fact, and more the pity, we are not yet the strong. So, if you have not yet rejoined the Grain Growers' Association this year, do so. The report of the "banner event" of the farmers' year, the convention, occupied the Normanton Association last evening. A very fair turnout of members was present. The president, Henry Stalibrass, gave a report of the Regina convention, and the most important speeches verbatim from the Regina papers. Dr. Hill, who was present, outlined the Ottawa delegation, and passed from that to the Regina gathering; and after an informative talk on the Hudson's Bay Railway, the provincial elevator scheme and the other live questions was accorded generous applause. Our retiring president, J. F. Gamble, also spoke to the point on the lukewarmness of members in attending meetings. He also brought up a rather startling phase of the pre-emption law, viz.: If a man who homesteads and pre-empts sells out his homestead before proving up his pre-emption he is liable for cancellation and has no redress. Mr. Gamble then alluded to the attempt of Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P., at Ottawa to bring in a bill relating to C. P. R. rates. The following motion was the outcome, which is to be sent to the member: "We, the Normanton Grain Growers' Association, wish to set on record our appreciation of your recent address on the floor of the Dominion parliament on the excessive freight rates now in force, and while assuring you of our admiration and support, note with regret that you received no supporters even amongst the Western members."

CHAS. J. LAWLESS,
Sec. pro tem.

Normanton.

SPROUT AT HOODOO

As I am very much interested in the Grain Growers' Association, would you be so kind as to send me particulars of joining same, as entry fees, etc. I wish to start a branch here, as the farmers are very much interested in the doings of the association. Please oblige by an answer soon.

JOHN J. KORTH.

Hoodoo, Sask.

EILDON ANXIOUS TO JOIN

At a meeting of the farmers in Eildon district held at the school house on Monday, Jan. 23, it was decided to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, and as secretary for said meeting, I was instructed to write you for full particulars and literature, re formation of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Kindly let me have this information as soon as possible. We are counting on about seventy to seventy-five members right away, and would have already made a start only the weather has been against any chance of holding first meeting earlier.

JOHN BROUGH.

Eildon, Sask.

GERMANS WILL HELP

As a reader of THE GUIDE and a Grain Grower I am interested in the association of which I have been a member for some years. I came here last spring and now we want to get an organization started here, and I am making myself busy. Would like information as to how to proceed, or if we could get an organizer who could speak German, it would help us a lot as 50 per cent. of the farmers are Russian Germans. But they are with us in the fight. We are twenty-two miles south-west of Unity on the G.T.P. west of Saskatoon. We wish to form also at Salvador on the Kerr Robert-Machlin C.P.R. line.

R. J. TODD.

Asor, Sask.

SKIPTON WISHES TO FORM

Some of the Skipton farmers are discussing the advisability of establishing a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Will you be so good as to favor us with particulars of the advantages and how to go about it. They

would also like to have the details of the elevator scheme as promoted by the association and to know something as to what shares the farmers would have to take in getting one at our local siding.

E. J. B. ROBINSON.

Skipton, Sask.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

Our regular meeting was held on the 8th inst. After all business of the association had been discussed and correspondence read, Mr. J. W. Bayliff laid a proposition before the meeting, which met with the approval of all present. It is this: "That all members of the branch lay aside a plot of ground (size of plot to be determined upon at a more representative meeting), to be cultivated and seeded with the same kind of grain, and the proceeds to be donated to the association. It was pointed out that in case of co-operation funds were necessary, and this was Mr. Bayliff's suggestion. A set of bylaws were drafted for the ruling of this association: 1st. That membership be confined to bona-fide farmers, subject to the approval of the association. Also that no Dominion official be admitted. 2nd. That any member who misconducts himself is liable to suspension or may be expelled. Nominations were taken for the executive committee to prepare for a

Jessup, the Regina delegate. The scales committee reported that they had done nothing as yet. The ladies announced supper, and the meeting then adjourned. During supper a splendid program was rendered.

HARRY J. PERRIN.

Spy Hill, Sask.

WALPOLE DELEGATE REPORTS

The Walpole branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on February 22, at which C. Banister, our delegate to the Regina convention, gave his report. Jas. Robinson, a member of the central executive, dwelt briefly on the elevator question and then proceeded to give a history of the association and the growth of same during the different years since it was first organized. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

T. KETCHESON, Sec'y.

Walpole, Sask.

CAMLACHIE ANNUAL MEETING

Camlachie branch of the G. G. A. held their annual meeting on Saturday, Feb. 25, and elected the following officers: President, A. H. Nettleton; vice-president, J. T. Pearson; secretary-treasurer, A. S. Armstrong. Directors: C. Lindsay, Wm. Gilbert, S. Jenkins, H. Batterley, F. A.



Sod House owned by John Hendricks, near Scott, Sask.

box social to be held in the near future. The following were elected: Thos. Clay, Geo. Green, S. Gruber and Wm. Pinches. The meeting then adjourned.

WM. PINCHES, Sec'y.

Sylvania, Sask.

HERBERT ACTIVE

Some time ago I received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and we expected to have organized on the third day of February, but owing to the stormy weather we were unable to attend. However, we intend to meet again when the meeting is well advertised. On the following day I had made arrangements to meet the farmers at Main Centre, about twelve miles north of Herbert. This is the first settlement in this district. It is almost a complete German settlement. Perhaps a more intelligent and enlightened settlement of farmers than live around Main Centre are not to be found in the whole West. Although the weather was none too favorable we had a very good meeting. The progressive spirit that has characterized the building up of the Canadian West is not lacking among the farmers at Main Centre. I expect there will be a very large organization at this point and would be very much pleased if you could obtain some literature in German to facilitate organization.

T. A. McLACHLAN.

Herbert, Sask.

MEETING AT SPY HILL

A meeting and social were held in Bavelaw school, February 23rd. This gathering was a splendid success. The Ottawa delegate gave his report of the delegation. He was followed by Mr.

Willis and W. T. Pledge. There was a splendid attendance at this meeting and a lively interest was taken in the work of the association. Prospects are bright for the coming year in this district, as several new members have come in and more are coming. Arrangements are being made for a box social to be held on Friday, March 17, and a good time is expected.

A. S. ARMSTRONG, Sec.
Camlachie, Sask.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

We had a meeting of farmers here yesterday and organized a branch of your association. There were eighteen that became members and paid their fee, and some more that promised to do so at the next meeting, which will be in two weeks, the 9th of March. I am, therefore, not sending you any money until we get the others.

CHAS. SINCLAIR.
Cairnsview G. G. A.

BORDEN HAS AWAKENED

The above branch has just recovered from a twelve months' slumber and started out to justify its existence under, we hope, more favorable auspices. I have been requested to ask for information from headquarters that would enable us at our next meeting to get into touch with the questions that are now engaging the attention of the other branches.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.
Borden, Sask.

HILLVIEW MEETING

The fortnightly meeting of the Hillview branch was held at Hillview schoolroom on February 4. G. C. Kyle, president,

presided and was supported by Messrs. Elder, N. Laing, J. McNaughton and J. Tyson (directors) and I. M. Fidler, secretary pro-tem. I. F. Vail was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy on the directorate. A suggestion was made as to having a seed fair in connection with the branch, and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to venture upon his innovation, consequently a seed fair will be held on Saturday afternoon, March 18.

WEST EAGLE HILL

The executive committee of the West Eagle Hills Grain Growers' Association met at Mr. J. Bridge's on Wednesday evening, January 18th, a full attendance being present. The following syllabus was arranged for the meetings to be held this winter: February 1st at Prongua school special meeting to discuss the resolutions to be brought up at the Regina convention. Paper on "The Heavy Horse" by R. W. Waters. February 22nd, Cleveland school, big social evening; ladies cordially invited; music and refreshments; paper on "Direct Representation" by C. F. Truscott. March 8th, Prongua school, "Conservation of Moisture," by J. Bridge, Sr. March 22nd, Cleveland school, "Organization," by F. S. Palmer. April 5th, Prongua school, "Value of Live Stock on a Farm," by G. Gowing Frost. April 9th, Cleveland school, "The Tariff," by A. E. Flack.

KEMPTON SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of the Grain Growers' Association was held to discuss the immigration scheme of Messrs. McDonald and Campbell, of Marshall. These gentlemen are endeavoring to induce some of the better class farmers in the States to locate in this district.

GRENFELL ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Grenfell Grain Growers' Association was held in the Agricultural society's rooms on Monday afternoon, January 30, the president, Gerald W. Fitzgerald in the chair. There was a very good attendance of members considering the condition of the roads. A good deal of routine business was disposed of.

MERVIN ORGANIZED

There was a largely attended meeting held in the Mervin school house to inaugurate a branch of the Grain Growers' Association on January 16. A. B. Gemmell, J.P., was appointed president, and A. McKenzie (chairman of the Local Improvement District Council), vice-president, with a strong committee of enthusiastic farmers.

WHITEWOOD ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Whitewood branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the town hall on Saturday, January 28, Mr. Wiley, president, in the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and adopted, the financial statement showing a balance on the right side. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. A. Wiley, president; N. McNaughton, vice-president; A. B. Gillis, secretary-treasurer; and directors as follows: H. Gibson, D. McIntosh, C. Davis, Sr., R. J. Madden, D. J. Robertson, John Vigar, E. Dawson, J. Munro, D. W. Taylor.

SEMAN'S MEETING

The Semans branch of the Grain Growers' Association met in A. S. Minto's office. In the absence of President Jas. Little, owing to illness, Vice-President T.

Lewis occupied the chair. The secretary was instructed to advertise for tenders for a supply of formaldehyde, forty per cent. Clause 11 (a) of the constitution was amended by substituting the words "one dollar, half" for "two dollars, 50c." It was decided to apply for an extension of the unloading platform at once. G. T. Felton was elected to fill a vacancy on the executive. In the discussion on "Why I should belong to the Grain Growers' Association," the secretary read from a pamphlet some of the early history of the association. Thos. Lewis gave as reasons for belonging to the association the statement that it is a Western institution operating in the three Western provinces, and we (farmers) are only doing our duty by becoming members and uniting for a common purpose. On the suggestion of J. J. Thompson the subject chosen for discussion at next meeting was "Does Labor get a Fair Share of what she Produces?"

ZEALANDIA ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Zealandia Grain Growers' Association was held in Crossland's hall on Thursday afternoon, the 12th inst. Surprisingly few were present but absentees had the excuse of "cold weather." The most immediate business before the meeting was the election of new officers for 1911. There was some discussion at the start as to whether the meeting should be put off till the following day and called to meet immediately after the farmers' meeting which was to be addressed by two special speakers. It was thought that as there might be a large crowd present, the major portion might be persuaded to remain and hold a meeting of Grain Growers. This idea, however, was discarded. A quorum was formed by the admission of W. J. Reycraft to membership, and the regular order of business was proceeded with. The new president is Mr. Peter Brown, and the new vice-president is Mr. Hilliard Jones. The choice of directors was an easy matter, and the men elected were chosen so as to cover the district as far as possible as regards the location of their land. These directors are, Messrs. P. Johnson, Ed. Kidd, W. J. Reycraft, James McLean, Ernest Fordham, Harnwell and H. Uptigrove. It may be noted that there are more directors this year than last, thus making the formation of a quorum an easier matter.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

There was organized here on March 3, a branch of the G. G. Association, to be known as the Dale branch. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Hurren; vice-president, Jas. Barnstable; secretary-treasurer, L. O. Dale. We have seven members to begin with, and more to come.

L. O. DALE, Sec'y.
Estevan, Sask.

WANT TO FORM

There is a large number of farmers in this district desirous of having a Grain Growers' Association established here. I think there would be no difficulty in securing between 30 and 40 members.

JOHN M. MILLAR.

Tezortan, Sask.

BATTLE VALLEY ORGANIZED

On Monday, Feb. 20th, 1911, a meeting of the farmers of the district was held and a branch of the S.G.G.A. formed and the following officers elected: President, M. W. Bradley; vice-president, T. Mudie, secretary-treasurer, H. Gibbard; directors, T. Carman, W. Stewart, D. Morgan, J. Gardiner, T. Parsons and C. Hall. The branch will be known as "Battle Valley."

CREELMAN ANNUAL MEETING

One of the most enthusiastic Grain Growers' meetings ever held in this district was the annual meeting to hear Mr. Foster's report from the convention. B. L. Tanner spoke on Direct Legislation. S. R. Carruthers also gave a brief sketch of the rural telephone question. The meeting then took up the resolutions passed by the Grain Growers' convention.

JAS. DYKES.

Creelman, Sask.

LETTER FROM MR. BAUMUNK

I attended a meeting at Laird on Feb. 25th, and may say to you that the farmers around Laird are getting in shape to handle the difficulties which they are up against. Every seat in the school house was occupied. After explaining the number of things the association had brought into effect for the farmers, several new

members were added to the association. Forty shares were taken in the G.G.G.Co. and a good number of subscriptions taken for The Guide. The farmers are nearly all agreed to use every means possible to secure a square deal. I have never seen the farmers so much in earnest and in one accord as they are at the present time.

Dundurn, Sask. N. E. BAUMUNK.

ARELEE IN LINE

This branch is quite in accord with the recommendations in the elevator commission report and also with the finding of the Regina convention. At the present we cannot go as deeply into this proposition as we would like on account of our situation far from railways. Our men have suffered in the past from the heavy exactions of traders, dealers, etc., and are now dealing in a co-operative way whenever they have the chance.

Arelee, Sask. G. W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

MR. LAWRENCE AT DANA

At our meeting on Feb. 25, we had Mr. Lawrence of Aberdeen with us, who gave a very interesting and forcible address. At the close of his address we had the pleasure of receiving twelve new members. Great interest is being manifested here in the Grain Growers' movement, and if the interest can be kept up throughout the summer months, I believe we have the makings of a good strong branch here.

W. E. HALL, Sec'y.

Dana, Sask.

ST. MEINRAD FORMED

A meeting of farmers was held in St. Meinrad P.O. for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Sask. G. G. A. A good number of farmers were present and every one became a member. The meeting was addressed by J. T. Wilson of Dana, and every one present promised to work enthusiastically in the good cause of organization. Twenty-two members were gathered in. I might add that a good number subscribed for The Guide and took shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

GEO. A. REDING, Sec'y.

St. Meinrad, Sask.

GOOD MEETING AT NEULANDS

Our meeting of the 27, was our anniversary meeting, our association being formed two years on that date. It was a meeting long to be remembered, a meeting not to be characterized by its numbers but by the enthusiasm of the twenty members present on all questions of such vital importance of to-day concerning the farmers of Canada. One resolution was passed by our association on the necessity of a parcel post for Canada to exceed the four or five lbs. that exist to-day. A resolution was passed, that we endorse Direct Legislation, and the Initiative, Referendum and right of Recall, and ask that our executive bring this matter before the legislature. J. W. Darman, gave us a splendid paper reviewing the work of the association in the past year.

R. DePRIEST, Sec'y. Neulands, G.G.A.

INFORMATION WANTED

Kindly forward at your earliest convenience forms for the organization of an association here. Also please send copies of pamphlets issued by the association, which would be of interest to farmers.

J. M. BOWLEY.

Simpson, Sask.

WILCOX ON ELEVATORS

At a meeting of the Wilcox Grain Growers' Association held on March 3rd, 1911, a resolution was unanimously adopted, approving of the elevator system as proposed by the Saskatchewan government.

FRED. HESSE, Sec'y.

Wilcox, Sask.

LIMERICK IN LINE

At a school district meeting recently held at Limerick, the matter of forming a Grain Growers' Association was freely discussed and it was the opinion of all present that the matter should be taken up with the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan with the object in view of forming a branch of that body in this southern portion of Saskatchewan. There may possibly be an organization formed in the south, of which we have not heard. In the event of such you may be able to put us in touch with them.

J. M. HOLDSWORTH.

Limerick, Sask.

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First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in Quality. The following are from the reports of the Experimental Farms:

EARLINESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average days maturing—Marquis 110, Red Fife 121.

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PRODUCTIVENESS—3 Years' Test

At Brandon, average yield per acre—Marquis 45 bushels, Red Fife 40 1-5 bushels.

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Red Fife Wheat—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Departments of Agriculture of foreign countries, to their great satisfaction. Grow the Genuine, 10 bushels for \$15.50, bags included.

Preston Wheat—Our stock is from seed obtained direct from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write for price.

White Fife Wheat—Limited quantity.

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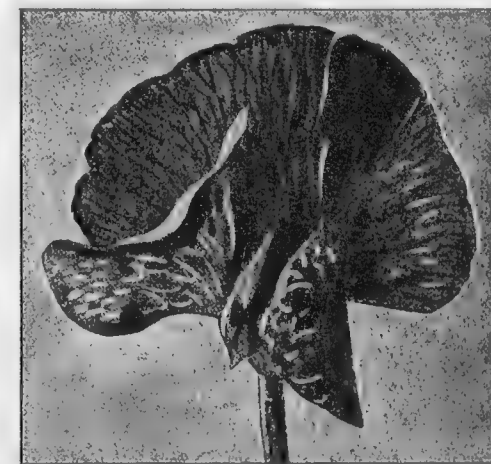
Improved American Banner Oats "Grown from Registered Seed"—We handle only the one strain. Proof of its merit is clear from the big yields of our customers, and the Government Test of many strains of Banner Oats side by side resulted in this strain heading the list. Buy the Best. 10 bushels \$9.00, bags free.

Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats—From stock seed obtained direct from Messrs. Garton. 10 bushels for \$8.50, bags free.

Silver King Six-Rowed Barley—This variety headed the list for yield in a test of 64 varieties. It has given us great satisfaction. The sample is thin this year, but the vitality is good. 10 bushels \$10.00, bags included.

Brewer Two-Rowed Barley—Messrs. Garton's introduction. 10 bushels \$14.00, bags included.

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Do You Want to Know More About The Grain Growers' Grain Company?

[This article, which appeared in the March 1st issue of The Guide, is being republished by request].

During the past few months we have received a very large number of inquiries regarding our Company. Many who have been thinking of purchasing stock have been asking how, when and why the Grain Growers' Grain Company was started; what it has done, what it is aiming to do, how it is run, how it differs from other grain companies, and other such questions. They want to be perfectly clear on all these points before they decide to invest their money, and in this they are quite right. There are, no doubt, many others who have not written us but who are just as anxious to learn more about this great co-operative Company. We are taking this opportunity, therefore, to give the readers of The Guide in a plain and simple way as much information on this subject as we possibly can.

HOW THE COMPANY CAME TO BE ORGANIZED

Many do not understand the difference between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Association. Some think they are one, while others are not aware of any connection whatever. Of course neither of these views is correct. The Grain Growers' Associations were organized in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1903, and a little later similar societies were organized in Alberta. These Associations, which were quite open and voluntary, had for their object the protection of the farmer's interests. It was hoped that a few thousand farmers working together in an organized body could do much that no individual farmer working alone could do. It can well be remembered that the conditions under which the farmer was compelled to market his grain about 10 years ago were anything but just. He was practically at the mercy of a few dealers, who were backed by the railways, and he had to take pretty much what was offered him. The Associations did much to improve these unjust conditions, but there was still a great deal of dissatisfaction among the farmers as to the treatment they were receiving.

In 1905 a committee was appointed by the Grain Growers to look into the situation and, if possible, to suggest some way to remedy matters. The committee soon saw that the grain trade was being dominated by a few powerful elevator companies who were running things very much to suit themselves. The farmers and the independent grain dealers in the Grain Exchange had little or no influence. The committee saw that the most effective way to improve conditions was for the farmers to form a joint stock company and to get into the marketing business themselves. Through this company the farmers could place their grain on the market and not be subject to the heavy profits which the elevator companies had been taking. They would thus force these companies to give better terms; they would, by co-operation, reduce the cost of marketing their grain to the lowest point; and they would be in a better position to see any improvements that could be made in

the marketing system that would benefit the farmers.

During the summer of 1906 stock was subscribed from among the members of the Grain Growers' Associations and other farmers, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized. While this Company is an outgrowth of the Association, it is a separate institution, and is working under a government charter like any other joint stock company. Many of its shareholders are members of the Association, but there are many who are not, and many who are members of the Association are not shareholders in the Company. They are in this respect quite distinct. The Company was so organized that only farmers and members of their families could purchase shares. No one could purchase more than four, and each person had but one vote. This has kept the Company strictly a farmers' concern and prevented any one person getting undue influence. The farmers' Company received its first car of grain on Sept. 5th, 1906.

DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME

As could only be expected, a company starting out with the objects in view which this young Company had, received considerable opposition. Shortly after it was started, when grain had begun to flow in freely, the Elevator interests, who were the controlling factors in the Grain Exchange, took objection to a clause in our constitution which they claimed was contrary to the rules of the Exchange. The result was that the Grain Growers' Grain Company were expelled from the Exchange. Through the sacrifice of two or three of the leading farmers who came to the rescue of the young Company and pledged their personal property as security, the Company was enabled to carry on its business, although with considerable difficulty. The objectionable clause in our constitution was altered, but still we were kept out of the Exchange. Pressure was brought to bear upon the Manitoba Legislature by the Grain Growers' Association, who had by this time become a strong power at the polls, and the Legislature ordered the Exchange to reinstate the Farmers' Company on penalty of losing its charter. The Farmers' Company was reinstated.

This was only one of many difficulties which had to be overcome, but space will not permit us to discuss all. Suffice to say that nothing can testify so much to the permanent strength of the Grain Growers' Grain Company than the difficulties which it has had to overcome in gaining its present strong position in the Grain Trade. Those who hesitate to invest in the Company today would have no fears if they knew more of the struggles which the Company passed through successfully in the first few years of its career. Let it also be said that the loyalty with which the farmers of the West have stood by their own Company has done much to make it what it is today. The greater the opposition, the stronger they have rallied to its aid.

HOW THE COMPANY HAS SUCCEEDED

How has the Company succeeded? The first year, in spite of losing its seat on the Grain Exchange, it handled 2,500,000 bushels of grain. It cleared a profit of about \$800.00 and paid a cash dividend of about 8 per cent. The second year (1907-8) 5,000,000 bushels of grain were handled and a profit of over \$30,000.00 cleared. That year all who had \$7.50 paid on stock received enough dividend to pay up their stock to \$17.50. The third year the receipts of grain increased to 7,500,000 bushels. The profits were over \$52,000.00, and all who had their shares paid up to \$17.50 received a certificate for a fully paid up share, the last \$7.50 being paid from the \$52,000.00 earned. Besides applying this \$7.50 on each share there was enough profits left over to form a small reserve fund. While the dividends for these two years were exceptionally high, no money actually left the Company, all being applied on the stock, and the credit of the Company was not weakened. Last year (1909-10) the Company doubled the business of any preceding year and handled more 16,400,000 bushels. The profits amounted to \$95,000.00, \$50,000.00 of which was added to the reserve fund, and the balance paid to shareholders as a 15 per cent. cash dividend. This year, in spite of poorer crops, the Company will exceed the record mark reached last year, and its total receipts of grain before the year closes June 30th will have run close to the 20,000,000 bushel mark. The number of farmers holding stock in the Company has been doubled every year, and at the present time about 17,000 shares have been sold, which represent about 8,000 shareholders. Most of the first shareholders took one or two shares; they are now taking four for themselves, and four for every member of their families. The Farmers' Company is to-day one of the most powerful factors in the Grain trade in Western Canada. Through this Company the farmers are now marketing about one-quarter of their grain, and this large amount passing through the one channel enables them to exert a strong influence in their own interest.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS NOT THE ONLY AIM

Although the Grain Growers' Grain Company has always cleared a large profit and paid a good dividend on capital, and while it always hopes to do so, it has had another object in view, namely, to improve market conditions and enable the farmer to get more for his grain. Through the influence of their own Company in the Grain trade the farmers are now able to get a much better deal. If they can't get a square deal from the elevator man, they have always their own agency to fall back on. The result is plain. Many farmers have written us stating that they have got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for their grain on account of the Farmers' Company being in the business. Many who for certain reasons could not ship to their own Company have written to tell us that through the indirect influence of this

Company they were able to do considerable better than they otherwise could have done. The spreads between "street" and "track" grain have been considerably reduced, the spreads between the different grades have been considerably lessened, and the farmer is now also able to get much better satisfaction in every respect than he could have got a few years ago.

In 1908 the Farmers' Company entered the export business. That year they exported 2,000,000 bushels. Last year they exported 6,000,000, and their export trade is still increasing. We are today one of the largest, if not the largest, grain exporters in Canada. What have we done for the farmers by entering the export business? 1st. We have raised the Fort William prices of grain nearer to the export prices, and by lessening this spread put thousands of dollars in the Farmers' pockets. 2nd. As we were not out primarily for profits we have opened up foreign markets for Canadian grain, which has increased demand and bettered prices. The past season we have found a market in, and exported large quantities of low grade, off grade and rejected wheat to Germany, a trade which promises to bring handsome profits to the Canadian farmers.

HOW THE FARMERS' COMPANY DIFFERS FROM OTHER GRAIN COMPANIES

The question is often asked, how does the Grain Growers' Grain Company differ from other grain companies? From what we have said of the work the Company is doing, the answer is evident. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is in the business to serve the farmers' interests. It hopes always to earn profits and pay dividends, but this is not its primary object, while it is the primary object of other companies. It would be the object of this Company, too, were the shareholders who compose the Company not all farmers themselves, and it is plain, if the earning of large profits is at the expense of lower prices for their grain, they are no further ahead. Would it pay other Companies to try to lessen the spreads between street and track grain and between the different grades and between Fort William and export prices when that is where their profit is made? Certainly not. Would it pay them to take chances and spend money opening up a new export trade which could benefit only another class, the producers? That would not be business. The answer is plain, if the farmers want these things done in their interest they must do it themselves, and that they are doing through their Own Company. This is why the Farmers' Company is, and always will be, different from other companies.

Besides improving conditions in the grain trade and enabling the farmer to get more for his grain, the Company has done much to help on the Organization of the Western Farmers. It has supported The Grain Growers' Guide, the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association, and has lent considerable toward the educational and organization work. It has also been a strong factor in fighting for every improvement in the system of marketing grain that would help the farmer.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

Where has the money come from that has enabled the Company to carry on this work? From the farmers? No. From the one cent commission which, according to the rules of the Grain Exchange, every firm is obliged to charge. Were this Company not in the business, the balance of this one cent commission would all have been retained by grain dealers as legitimate profit, and you would have no improved conditions, no higher prices, no Grain Growers' Guide.

From this one cent commission, and from this only, has all the money come which has maintained this Company and enabled it to do the work it has done. There has been no tax upon the farmer outside this one cent commission. All that the farmers have been asked to do is to provide the capital wherewith to give the Company credit enough to finance their grain, and for this capital they have always received a good cash dividend. All they are asked to do is to invest in their own Company the money they are now investing in other ways, ways which earn them no greater profits and which do not benefit their own business in the slightest.

LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL REQUIRED

Few have any idea what capital is required to handle a large grain business. Last year this Company did a \$20,000,000 business. Much of that was an export business which required a large amount of capital, because you must wait a considerable time for returns. In one day the past season over \$255,000.00 were sent out from our office in payment of grain. If the farmers are to remain independent of outside interests in the handling of their grain and continue to enjoy the improving conditions they must insure that their own Company shall always have enough Capital to handle more grain than is likely to be shipped to it. Should it not have enough capital to do this some farmers would be forced to sell to other concerns and they would stand just where they stood five years ago. Of course the numbers would be smaller, but the result to the individual would be the same.

Besides, the farmers have long seen the advantage of entering the milling business. We believe still better prices can be got by grinding our own wheat. To do this, capital must be invested. Our farmers have the capital today, but they are investing it in other ways. What is required is to concentrate our money in our own Company until that Company has enough to enable it to market all our products to the best advantage.

We are constantly being asked to handle meat and other farm products. We have already handled several consignments of dressed meat, eggs, dairy products, etc. We have not solicited this trade and have not as yet very good facilities for handling it, but the demand upon us to make these lines a part of our regular business is strong. We are also being asked to supply our shareholders with lumber, coal, flour, twine and other products. We hope soon to be able to meet this request and to be in a position to market every farm product to the best advantage, and to supply our shareholders with such articles as we mentioned, at cost. All that is necessary is more capital. This is the reason we are asking the farmers at the present time to invest their money in their own Company.

HOW THE COMPANY IS MANAGED

How is the Grain Growers' Grain Company managed? What control have the farmers over it? As stated before, no shareholder has more than one vote. The shareholders meet once a year and elect from among themselves a board of nine Directors. This board meets every three months to consider the auditors' statement of the business and all other questions of importance which may have come up. They examine every detail of the business and satisfy themselves that all is secure. They elect from their number at the beginning of each year three men to form a board of control. These three men, who are all farmers, spend all their time in the employ of the Company. Their duty is to see that the will of the directors and shareholders is carried out, employ the necessary labor, and generally

supervise the running of the whole Company. The general officers—President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Manager—are sufficiently bonded to guarantee that they will conduct the business of the Company honestly. Everything possible has been done to protect the interests of the shareholders.

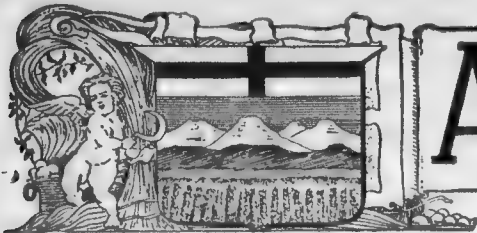
THE BEST FARMERS' INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET

At the present time Grain Growers' Grain Company stock is one of the best investments on the market, from the farmer's standpoint. The progress the Company has made, the trade it has worked up, the financial standing it has attained, the profits it has earned, and the reserve fund of over \$50,000.00 all tend to make the stock worth considerably more than it was worth four years ago. Yet the price has been kept down to the same figure, \$25.00 per share, to give every farmer a good chance to secure his stock on easy terms. We do not think the price can be kept down another year, as the stock is now worth nearly \$35.00. If your money is paid in before April 30th this year it will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910, ten months back. If you cannot pay for the stock in full you can secure it at \$25.00 by paying down \$7.50, or \$17.50 per share, and the balance next fall when you have the returns for your next crop. No interest is charged on the amount not paid, but dividends are allowed only on the amount paid. The Company is a limited Company, and no one can possibly be liable for more than the par value of his stock.

Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, is now allowed to purchase four shares each. Every farmer who can, should secure the four shares for himself and four for each member of his family before the 30th of April. If he cannot pay the full amount of the stock before that time he should secure his stock at \$25.00 per share by paying the \$7.50 or \$17.50 per share. Dividends are allowed on whatever is paid. If he cannot afford even four shares for himself, he should take one or two and become a shareholder in the greatest co-operative Company of its kind in America.

HOW TO SECURE YOUR SHARES

To purchase a share, if you have an application form, fill it out and mail it to the Organization Department of the Company along with the amount you wish to pay. If you have not an application form send in your money stating in your letter the number of shares wanted, the amount of money paid on each, and in whose name or names the shares are to be allotted. The regular application forms can be sent out and signed later. We will only accept first payments of \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share. Send your money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order, as these can be replaced if lost in the mails. As soon as we receive your money for stock we will send you a receipt for the amount paid; this receipt will be signed by the President and Secretary, and bear the seal of the Company. It should be held by the shareholder until his share is fully paid up, when his stock certificate will be sent to him. Once your first payment is made, your name is placed in our stock book, you become a shareholder and are qualified to a vote in the Company. We trust that we have explained all questions clearly, but should any reader be in doubt on any point we would like him to write us, and we shall be pleased to answer his questions fully. As the stock year will soon be closing all payments should be sent in as soon as possible so as to bear dividends from this year's business. Address all money or inquiries to the ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Innisfail

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SOME AFTERTHOUGHTS OF THE CONVENTION

You will pardon me if my first communication since the annual convention should take up in detail some of the work done there and the thoughts which have resulted therefrom. I do not want what I have to say to be taken as captious criticism as I am wholly at one with the general trend of the U. F. A. work, but I do think that to a certain extent our efforts are a little wasted by want of concentration, and that the committee dealing with the resolutions to be brought up at the convention should be more strict in keeping out resolutions that lay the association open to ridicule. We are fighting against special privileges to manufacturers and capitalists and we should be careful to ask for none. We hold out for government control of public utilities, yet are lending our support to a farmers' operated Hudson's Bay railroad. I am not at all clear that the Referendum and Recall will work for the ultimate good of Canada. If we, as a society, could remove the apathy of the farmers of Alberta and Canada and make them aware of their own power we can attain all our ends by existing institutions and perhaps shorter parliaments. We farmers are responsible for our Alberta representatives in the House of Commons. I do not think that the government should be asked to run hail insurance at a loss, nor do I believe in the justice of compulsory hail insurance. It looks to me that some parts of Alberta are struck with hail so often that the owners should realize that for them grain growing is not profitable or possible and act accordingly. I feel that we as a society, as well as being at aggressive work, would do well to study economics and the science that our work as farmers calls for. We cannot always keep at fighting fever heat, but must have educational work also as a basis of our association. I hope I have not transgressed on your offer for suggestions or criticism.

A. B. GRIEVE.

Lougheed, Alta.

[Note.—I feel that a special vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Grieve for the way in which he has handled his subjects, and hope the results will be several more interesting letters along the same line. The more criticism and suggestions we can receive the better it will be for the association. As they come to hand they will appear in The Guide possibly with a little comment attached to them, and every effort will be made to carry out the suggestions contained in any of the letters which may come in. Dealing with Mr. Grieve's letter it may be as well to point out that the lack of concentration to a certain extent might have been the result of the lack of permanency. With a permanent office firmly established that portion will, it is hoped, rapidly vanish. Arrangements were made at the last annual convention, on the recommendation of the resolution committee, whereby the resolutions sent in will be edited in proper style before the next convention. The association stands strongly for government ownership, operation and control of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and as an association has done nothing to endorse any move for private or farmers' ownership. Direct Legislation is a subject which appeals more as it is further studied and there can be no doubt that under existing conditions it would be a great step in advance of what is in force at the present time. Compulsory hail insurance is another big subject and was referred to last week, before entering into further details regarding this question it is hoped that the invitation extended last week for discussions upon the subject will be accepted. Economics and the science of farming must go hand in hand with the work which we as an association are trying to do, and we shall always be pleased to assist along these lines in every possible way.—E. J. F.]

THANKS TO DELEGATES

The regular monthly meeting of Hill End Union was held in the De Wilton Hall on January 28, there being a good attendance of members. The minutes of the annual meeting were read and

adopted with the exception of the clauses dealing with the payment of the delegates' expenses to the Calgary convention, which were cancelled. H. Brockhoff was admitted as a new member. Hearty votes of thanks were tendered to Messrs. E. Songhurst and Greening for acting as delegates to the convention and for the able report of the work done at the convention. It was decided that the topic for discussion at the next meeting should be the formation of a beef ring.

GORDON W. HEALY, Sec'y.
Hill End, Alta.

CUMBERLAND ACT VE

According to instructions I visited the Cumberland Union, U. F. A., on Friday evening, February 10th, taking with me Mr. T. Parcells, vice-president of Penhold Union. It was a two days' trip. The object of the meeting was a box social to defray the expenses of the delegate to Ottawa, and was a pronounced success from every point of view. The speakers were: Mr. Wilton, of Big Bend Union, T. Parcells, of Penhold, Capt. Keast, of Red Deer and E. Carswell, of Penhold; and the speeches were interspersed with songs, musical selections and gramophone selections of such a high order that any district might be proud of it. The sale of boxes realized \$56, which covered the delegates' expenses and left about \$20 for the good of the union. We found Cumberland a wide-awake, progressive union, and expect to hear of them doing things in the future.

E. CARSWELL, Director.
Penhold, Alta.

RURAL TELEPHONES DISCUSSED

Howe Union had a good lively meeting on the evening of the 11th instant when seven new members were enrolled, bringing the membership up to twenty-four. Circular No. 1 of 1911 was read and greatly appreciated, and each member pledged himself to be on the lookout for new members for the union. The rural telephone line was discussed and some twenty signatures were secured to a petition. Some hitch in the return of contracts has delayed this line but we hope to have it fixed up shortly. We arranged to co-operate in the way of securing hay and oats, and several orders were handed in to the secretary with the request that he secure quotations.

H. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

EDWELL UNION BUSY

The regular monthly meeting of Edwell Union was held on Wednesday, February 8th, and was well attended; this is very encouraging to the officers. Six new members were admitted, making a total on the roll of 56. A motion was passed to the effect that all members having grain for sale list same with the Red Deer Co-operative association. The secretary was instructed to see Mr. Bower and Mr. Carswell as to arranging for a general meeting here. Mr. Comer, our delegate to the annual convention, spoke at some length, giving us a very interesting report of the proceedings at Calgary. He was followed by F. Graham, who spoke principally on the subject of direct legislation, and was listened to with great interest.

F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.
Edwell, Alta.

REQUESTS MEMBERS' SUPPORT

A well-attended meeting of Sunnyside Union was held on February 11 last, when the following resolution was unanimously passed and the secretary instructed to forward copy of same to our members at Ottawa:

"Whereas, a delegation of farmers has been sent to Ottawa at great expense in time and money for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions to the Dominion parliament, and we are of the opinion that these demands have been framed with the idea of doing the greatest good to the greatest number, and without any selfish motive; also that they are necessary for the advancement of the agricultural industry on which depends the progress and prosperity of this great Dominion:

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this union of the U. F. A. request that you use

your influence and vote in support of these resolutions on every possible occasion; and that this union of the U. F. A. is fully determined to loyally support and advance this platform until each item has become an accomplished fact."

G. A. Rogers, our vice-president and Calgary delegate, gave us a very lengthy and interesting report on his experiences at the convention. His effort was greatly appreciated, as he received much applause on resuming his seat. A resolution was unanimously passed extending a cordial invitation to ladies to attend our future meetings, several members speaking in favor of this. The idea was expressed that it was necessary for farmers to be represented by farmers in parliament without delay, and this is to be debated at our next meeting, to be held in a fortnight's time.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The first annual social of the Cumberland union of the U.F.A. was held in the school house on February 10, the chair being occupied by A. Wilton, of Great Bend union. There was also present, E. Carswell, director of the U.F.A.; T. P. Parcells, of Penhold, and Captain Keast, of Valley Centre. After an interesting program of songs, recitations, etc., and short speeches by Messrs. Parcells and Keast, an interesting and instructive address on "The advantages of being a member of the U.F.A." was given by Mr. Carswell. The most exciting part of the program was then taken up, that being the sale of boxes supplied by the ladies of the district the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenses of the delegate from this district to the Ottawa conference. The total boxes sold numbered 37 and the amount realized was the handsome sum of \$58.10.

JAMES BRASH, Sec'y.
Balermo, Alta.

ASKER ORGANIZED

A very enthusiastic meeting of farmers was held at C. Paulsen's, Asker, on February 15, for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U.F.A., Mr. Paulsen, being elected temporary chairman and H. E. Krefting temporary secretary. It was unanimously decided that we should proceed to organize a local at Asker under the name of the Asker Local Union. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, C. Paulsen; vice-president, C. E. Erickson; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Krefting; auditor, R. Ravensborg; directors, O. O. Craft, E. Hoybak, C. Thorstad, O. Halvorsen, O. C. Ravensborg. It was decided that Asker union would meet on the first Friday in each month. Thirteen members were enrolled and paid their fees, and this number will be considerably augmented at our next meeting.

H. E. KREFTING, Sec'y.
Asker, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IMPORTANT

The regular monthly meeting of York union was held on February 10th, fourteen members being in attendance. At this meeting the work of the Calgary convention was reported by David Pearson. It was decided that each member of the Union should be supplied with a copy of R. L. Scott's pamphlet on Direct Legislation at the union's expense. After the discussion of the convention, the general secretary's circular on organization was discussed. It was the opinion of the union that a mass meeting, as recommended in the circular, should be held at some central point and that the union should do all possible to secure the organization of the surrounding district. At this meeting Mr. Albert Dew was elected secretary-treasurer, in place of R. R. Wood, resigned.

R. R. WOOD, Sec'y.
Carstairs, Alta.

AN EXCELLENT WATCHWORD

At the annual meeting of Lac Vincent union held a short time ago seven new members were secured, making the membership up to twenty-five and this number will be considerably increased at

an early date. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, David Gervais; vice-president, Horace Lacourse; secretary, Robert D. Barre; treasurer, Joseph Gervais; directors, Andre Brousseau, George Langevin, Pierre Gouin, Leopold Poirier. A sign of progress is found in the fact that our members are becoming greatly interested in THE GUIDE. It was decided that it was time that a blacksmith located in our locality and the secretary received instructions to advertise in the papers pointing out the advantages to be gained by locating here. The secretary received instructions to draft a resolution endorsing the stand taken by THE GUIDE at all times in the interests of the farmers. It was moved that our watchword be, "Better farming, better living and better home and social life." It was then proposed to ask for French constitutions as they would be found of great convenience to our members.

ROBT. D. BARRE, Sec'y.
St. Paul des Metes, Alta.

OFF TO A GOOD START

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Warner district took place in Grady's hall on Wednesday, February 15th, the occasion being the inauguration of a local union of the United Farmers of Alberta. When almost forty names had been handed in the chairman declared the local formed and called for the election of officers, the result being as follows:—President, M. J. Comer; vice-president, H. Hatze; secretary, W. L. Misenol; treasurer, Geo. B. Snapp; directors, S. G. Barrows, F. Whaytle, E. E. Gibson, M. L. Honger, E. F. Raines, Jas. Hale. Many visitors were present from other localities and they gave the chairman a pressing invitation to form locals in their respective localities. The result is that at an early date it is hoped that locals will be organized at Milk River, Coutts, and New Dayton, while the eastern settlements will receive attention later.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING

One of the most successful meetings yet held in the Stettler district was that one at Red Willow on February 23, when Mr. T. H. Adair, organizer for the Stettler district, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of that district. It was unanimously decided to organize the Red Willow local union and twenty-one signed the membership roll. The first officers elected are:—President, S. Flack; secretary-treasurer, F. C. Barrett, both of Red Willow.

LEDUC ORGANIZED

A splendid meeting of the farmers of Leduc was held on Saturday afternoon, February 26, when the objects of the U.F.A. were explained by Mr. George Currey, and Mr. Wm. Heatley, both of Beaumont union. At the conclusion of the addresses it was unanimously decided to form a local union of the U.F.A., and sixteen members signed the roll. The first officers elected are:—President, A. J. Matryn, Leduc; secretary-treasurer, C. E. A. Simons, Leduc.

MEETINGS BEING ARRANGED

The regular monthly meeting of Lloydminster union was held in the Masonic hall on Saturday, February 18, at two o'clock, with the vice-president, Hugh Hill, occupying the chair. There was a good number of members present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, the secretary read a letter from Mr. Tregillus, vice-president of the association, announcing that he would be pleased to address a meeting at Lloydminster during the latter part of March on the subject of Direct Legislation. The secretary received instructions

to communicate with the other secretaries in the neighborhood and arrange for a circuit of meetings for Mr. Tregillus, also to invite E. J. Fream to visit the district. The question of holding some debates was discussed at some length, and it was decided that a committee should be appointed to arrange for the debates and that they take place fortnightly. W. McKenzie, the delegate to Ottawa, was then asked to give his report of his visit and this was listened to with great interest. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McKenzie for his excellent address. Two new members have been enrolled since the last meeting.

W. LINTON, Sec'y.
Lloydminster, Alta.

MEETING AT RAWDONVILLE

Rawdonville union is pleased to report a visit from E. J. Fream, general secretary of the U.F.A., and although the visit was an important one, still the attendance was not quite so much as we could have desired. Representatives were present, however, from Rose View and Three Hills unions. Mr. Fream briefly recounted the organization of the U.F.A. and what had since been accomplished by it. At our last meeting, I am pleased to report, we enrolled a few new members, this being the result of Mr. Fream's business. An organization committee was formed to investigate the surrounding conditions and see what could be done in this district. A very straightforward and explanatory address on Direct Legislation was given by one of the members and after quite an interesting discussion the meeting adjourned.

R. MUIR RAE, Sec'y.
Rawdonville, Alta.

MACHINERY MATTERS

The usual fortnightly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on February 10th last. A letter was received from Tepee Lake union, signifying their willingness to join with us this year in getting twine from an Eastern firm. The members of Blackfoot union expressed their satisfaction with the twine supplied in 1910 by that firm; and it was decided to communicate with neighboring unions with a view of getting in a car-load. Tepee Lake has been written to this effect. The benefits of clubbing together to secure formalin and strychnine was gone into, and the neighboring unions invited to co-operate with us. Circular letter No. 1 of 1911, re organization, to be discussed at the next meeting.

Blackfoot, Alta. JAS. STONE, Sec'y.

WILL BUILD NEW HALL

At the regular February meeting of Galahad union the secretary received instructions to notify all members to be present at the next meeting for the purpose of discussing ways and means to co-operate in the purchase of strychnine and formaldehyde. At our next meeting we will consider ways and means to build and own our own hall, as the school house is fast becoming too small to accommodate the number of people who gather at our social entertainments.

M. GENTEMAN, Sec'y.
Galahad, Alta.

AN ERROR CORRECTED

In forwarding the report of the organization meeting at Bowell the statement was made that Mr. L. M. Mansfield had been elected secretary-treasurer of the union. This was an error, that important office having been divided, and the officers elected for these two positions for the year 1911 are: Secretary, L. M. Mansfield, and treasurer, A. E. Pentland.

FUTURE VERY ENCOURAGING

The first meeting of Ghost Pine union, since the organization was effected, was held at the Manor school house on February 18 with President J. H. Young in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. After the minutes had been read and the general business disposed of the members had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting address from Mr. T. G. McKay, of Three Hills. After the secretary had been instructed to write the central association in regard to certain matters a program committee was appointed. Five new names were added to the list, making a total membership of eighteen to date. The future of local union No. 228 seems to be very encouraging.

A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Ghost Pine, Alta.

200 FREE CASH PRIZES.

SEE CATALOG, Page 5



ALFALFA

THE GREAT MONEY-MAKING CROP

The whole country seems to have awakened to the lasting benefits and wonderful possibilities of Alfalfa. Everywhere throughout the West comes a persistent demand for Alfalfa. Alfalfa presents more uses, value and possibilities than any known crop. Results have demonstrated that the Genuine Montana Grown Alfalfa is the most reliable for the Canadian West. We have it, plump, clean, choice seed.

Bags 25c each.	BRANDON	CALGARY
Price per 25 lbs.	50 lbs. 100 lbs.	25 lbs. 50 lbs. 100 lbs.
Alfalfa, Lucerne . . . \$7.10	\$13.75 \$27.25	\$7.50 \$14.50 \$28.25
Alfalfa, Turkestan . . 7.00	13.65 27.00	7.50 14.50 28.00

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET ON ALFALFA

O.A.C. BARLEY, No. 21

HAS THE BEST COMPARATIVE RECORD FOR 3 YEARS

This wonderful six-rowed Barley bids fair to supersede most other types on account of its immense yields, earliness, freedom from rust, and strength of straw. Every farmer in the West should give the variety a thorough test—progressive farming is the key-note to success in this modern age. In appearance and size, kernels resemble Mensury.

Bags 25c each.	Price per bushel	Brandon	Calgary
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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

MARQUIS WHEAT

ELIMINATE THE DANGERS OF FROST
REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE COST OF HARVEST

An extremely early wheat, the equal in yield and quality to Red Fife. A week to ten days earlier than Red Fife. Heads the list at Indian Head for yield. Kernels are dark red, very hard, and fine size. Heads are medium in length and beardless. Straw medium height and stiff. Yellow chaff.

Bags 25c each.	Price per 1/2 bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.00, at Brandon.	Per 1/2 bushel, \$2.35; bushel, \$4.25, at Calgary.
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Never Before in Farm History

has any one class of brute or mechanical power so successfully cultivated so large an acreage at so small an expense.

The Gas Traction Engine has completely smashed every known record for farm work. It has worked with absolute success breaking thousands of acres of raw prairie at nominal cost—plowed fields other engines could not work in—drilled at wholesale rates—harvested crops under conditions most adverse to horse use—threshed from the shock and stack at astonishingly low expense—in short, it has proved itself to be the PERFECT GENERAL FARM WORK TRACTION ENGINE.

Let us tell you how you can get a Gas Traction Engine right now—for work this spring—so that you can test it out and know what you are getting for your money.

The Gas Traction Engine will do more work for you than any other engine. Let us prove that. We sell on a unique plan.

We guarantee that our engine will do certain things, but we do not ask you to pay for your engine before you are satisfied it will do what we say. YOU CAN ABSOLUTELY CONVINCE YOURSELF that the Gas Traction Engine is worth its price and is the best engine for you.

Sit down and write us a letter telling us to send you a Gas Traction Engine on our "on approval" plan. Do not think of buying any engine till you have thoroughly investigated all the special advantages of the Gas Traction Engine. Write to us. Secure the information we can give you. Better than anything else—tell us TO SEND YOU AN ENGINE UPON OUR "ON APPROVAL" PLAN.

YOU CAN USE AND SHOULD HAVE a Gas Traction Binder Hitch. Guaranteed to operate successfully any make or

size binder in the world, with no side draft whatever, no trucks to support the hitch. You can operate as many binders as your engine can pull. One hitch to each binder. Get one. The only successful, perfect-working hitch in the world. Price only \$40.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Send order with make of binder and tell whether right or left hand cut binders.

Send this coupon with your letter:

GAS TRACTION CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

I am interested in your unique plan of selling your Gas Traction Engine. Please send me particulars with free book.

NAME

ADDRESS

Write "yes" here () if you want more information re the Gas Traction Binder Hitch. G.G.G.

GAS TRACTION CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.

ARRANGING FOR AMALGAMATION

A meeting of Ross Creek union was held in the school house on Thursday, February 23, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegate to the Calgary convention. It was moved and seconded that the Ross Creek union join the Tofield union

and that the secretary arrange with the Tofield union to meet with them at their next regular meeting.
Chipman, Alta. E. B. HALLBERG, Sec'y.

MAGIC FARMERS ORGANIZED

A local union of the U.F.A. has been

organized at Magic, a short distance west of Asker, by C. Paulson, president of the Asker union. Ten members joined at the first meeting and many more are expected at the first regular meeting which will be held early in March.
Poknoa, Alta. H. F. DAVIES, Sec'y.

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ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.

Free of advertising.

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CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS. Mar. 15th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 7--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

You smoke cigars. You ask your tobacconist for a cigar, and you probably choose at random from one of the boxes in the case. You do not know what they cost, nor where they are made, nor how, BUT YOU PAY TEN CENTS FOR THEM, JUST THE SAME.

Do you realize that for ten cents you should get a really first class cigar? one with ten cents' value in it.

You are in a position to pay for a good cigar, and you are willing to put up the price; BUT YOU HAVE NOT BEEN GETTING THE VALUE.

I believe that you have discrimination enough to know when you are getting the goods, and I now give you the opportunity.

Test the ROXBORO CIGAR once, and I will take my chance on the verdict. Cut out the coupon below, hand it to your dealer with 25c., and get three ROXBORO CIGARS, which I guarantee to be the best straight 10c. cigars you ever smoked, AND SAVE THE BANDS FOR ONE OF THESE BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS.

I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

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G. G. G.

CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY

G. G. G.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET
THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here



Thinking of Him



Dreaming of Her



Their First Anniversary

Mr. Sifton's Speech

Continued from Page 7

Zealand, Denmark and possibly Australia. Hay was the one product that was substantially higher in the United States than in Canada. Barley was higher in the United States and oats lower. The meat packing industry, he maintained, would be destroyed by the American meat trust, and when it had oppressed our farmers and dominated the market of Ontario the only remedy Canada would have would be to put the duty on again and start all over again to build up local industries.

Western Farmer's Interests

He was perfectly aware of the fact that a great many people in the Prairie

Provinces thought this treaty would be a great thing for them, but that he thought was a premature conclusion. It was said that the farmer of the West was going to get more for his wheat because the price was higher in Dakota than in Manitoba. It was true that the price was always or nearly always a little higher, but Mr. J. J. Hill said the duty did not make any difference; the difference was caused by local circumstances. If Mr. Hill was right, and the duty did not make any difference, then the Manitoba farmer would not get any more for his wheat when the duty was taken off, and if he was wrong the result would be that as soon as the exportable surplus of the Canadian West was let into the Dakota market, then the Dakota price would go down to

the export level, and the Dakota man would get less and the Manitoba man no more. He deliberately gave it as his opinion that the Manitoba farmer would get less for his wheat in the long run as the result of the agreement.

Elevator Policy

He believed that the government policy, embodied in the new grain bill, of appointing a commission to supervise the handling of wheat, was a good one. The commission should keep control of the wheat until it reached Liverpool. With the increase of production the railroads would soon be in such a position that they could reasonably be asked to substantially reduce the freight rates on export grain, and the result would be that in a reasonable time the Canadian

farmers would secure six or seven cents a bushel more for their wheat than could be secured in any other possible way.

Chilled Meat Industry

The poor market for cattle in the West Mr. Sifton attributed to the fact that the country was only just reaching the point where it could have a big enough production to organize the business. What we should do was to establish a chilled meat industry, as they had done in Australia and New Zealand, and if the business was organized properly we should have duplicates of the stockyards of Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago in our own North-West.

The general effect of the treaty was that the farmers of Canada were on a free trade basis for what they sold, and on a protective basis for what they bought. But they were not likely to stand for any length of time and in a few years the government would be compelled to take the duties off agricultural implements and other manufactured goods, and have practically commercial union with the United States.

Mr. Fisher's Speech

Continued from Page 7

perous people, a patriotic people. Did trade interfere with loyalty? Those on the other side of the house who said that this agreement would lead to annexation with the United States claimed to speak for the manufacturers, but it was the manufacturers who did most of the trade with the United States. Among the imports from the United States last year were \$14,300,000 worth of anthracite coal and \$7,900,000 worth of the products of the forest. But was it disloyal, was it leading to annexation that our manufacturers and railroad people in Ontario should buy their coal from Pittsburg instead of going to Nova Scotia or British Columbia for it? He did not think so. He thought they were quite right to buy where they could get things the cheapest. Were all our cotton manufacturers disloyal because they bought their raw cotton in the United States instead of going to Egypt and India for it? Were we disloyal because we allowed \$7,300,000 worth of settlers' effects to come into the country? He did not think so. Annexation did not follow trade; loyalty did not depend on trade.

TWELVE MONTH HERD LAW

Editor Guide:—As I am in this Western country where there is a big growth of people and of grain, and as I am in where it has been settled now about five years, a good grain country, all the homesteads being taken and some of the odd sections as well, and as there are a very few foul seeds in the land yet, I would like to hear from some of the older settled parts as to what they think about a twelve months' herd law. We have at present a six months' herd law, but when that is out the people let their stock go where they like and they go to the places where the threshing machines have left all the seeds in a heap and eat all they want and then go over everybody's land and drop the seed. Now I say, that is not right, but the people want the grass that is outside of their fence, so they say, and won't listen to anything. The grass, they say, they are getting for nothing. Now I think that is the dearest grass they ever got, as the cost of getting the seeds out of the land after they have been carried by stock running loose broadcast will be a good deal more than they gain by letting the stock get the grass. As I have farmed all my life in the East till this last five years I have farmed in this part, and know what good and clean farming means, I would like to hear from some of the older settled parts their views, and which way they think is the best to let the stock run at large for six months or have a twelve months' herd law; I am in favor of a twelve months' herd law myself. Some of the old settlers of Manitoba could give a good answer to this letter.

A READER.

Battleford.

BECOMING A "CANDIDATE"

"One day Senator Vance met an old colored man who was a religious enthusiast. He said to him:

"Now, Joe, do you really believe in the doctrine of election—that God elected some to be saved?"

"Indeed I do Mr. Vance," was the reply.

"Well now, Joe, do you think that I have been elected to be saved?"

"Mr. Vance, I can't say, suh. But I never knew any man to be elected who wasn't a candidate."

ALL EYES TURNED TOWARD WESTERN CANADA

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WAS MADE BY REAL ESTATE OWNERS in Western Canada Last Year

From the most accurate figures obtainable more than ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS was made by real estate owners in growing cities and towns of Western Canada last year. This vast wealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone.

Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone—not counting improvements—increased 562 per cent. for the last five years—an annual increase of 112 per cent. for each city during the last five years. These figures show conclusively that investments in live growing cities in Western Canada are as safe and sure as an investment can be, and that 100 per cent. profit each year is almost a certainty.

Millions of people will find homes in Western Canada. It is a country so vast in area and so rich in natural resources that it is capable of maintaining in plenty a population equal to that of the most thickly settled portions of the continent.



BUY REAL ESTATE NOW AND SHARE IN THE BIG PROFITS BEING MADE

You have an opportunity right now to share in the One Hundred Million Dollars that will no doubt be made by Real Estate Owners in Western Canada this next year. The Grand Trunk Pacific offers you choice lots in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield—the fastest growing towns in Western Canada today—all Division and Junction points on their Main Line—at prices that assure you a good profit on your investment in a very short time. The Company is basing the value of these splendidly located lots on present conditions—not on future demands. It is the purpose of the Grand Trunk Pacific to build up these towns quickly, and they know that the best way to do this is to allow the purchasers of these lots to make the big profits on their increase in value.

These 5 GREAT TOWNS are to the Grand Trunk Pacific what Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Regina were to the Canadian Pacific a few years ago. Think what it would mean to you now if you had bought property at low prices in those towns only a few years ago! It would have meant fortune. And that is just the kind of an opportunity the Grand Trunk Pacific is offering you now in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield. Western Canada is growing faster now than ever before—yet lots which sold in Moose Jaw and other Canadian Pacific Division Points only a few years ago for \$100 each are worth \$2,000, some \$3,000 and some as high as \$5,000 today.

'Tis said that if our foresight was as good as our "hind sight" we would all be rich. Here is certainly an opportunity for you to exercise your foresight so that your hind sight will never be buried under vain regret. Buy lots in Grand Trunk Pacific Division and Junction towns NOW—buy at the low prices at which these lots are selling—on the easy terms of payment. Take advantage of the 5 TOWN COMBINATION. There's 5 CHANCES TO GAIN, NONE TO LOSE. The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer townsites or additions so located as to make investments in them of questionable value. Read every word of this great announcement and don't lose sight of the future—don't forget the lesson of the past. You can't take care of the past—but you can grasp the opportunity of the present and compel the future to pay you big interest for your foresight.

Grand Trunk Pacific's Great Combination 5 Town Lot Sale

For some time the Grand Trunk Pacific has been advertising and selling lots in each of the towns of Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield separately—and we are still selling on that plan. A great many purchasers have bought lots in each of the five towns on the regular terms of 10 per cent. of the purchase price down and 10 per cent. per month. It has occurred to us that a great many more would like to invest in each of these towns who cannot afford to do so under the regular terms, so we have decided to make a GREAT FIVE TOWN COMBINATION LOT SALE with special terms.

During this sale—which will last only as long as the lots set aside for this purpose last—we will sell you FIVE BIG DOUBLE LOTS, 50x140 feet, at \$100 each—or \$500 for 5 lots—one lot in each of the towns of Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield—today the fastest growing towns in Western Canada.

Four of these towns are Division Points—one a Junction. All on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and all surrounded by as rich agricultural lands as farmers ever put a plow into.

The lots are splendidly located in each town and are sure to increase in value and should make you a good profit before you get them paid for.

TERMS:—\$25 down and \$25 a month, without interest and no taxes to pay until the year 1912. We will select the lots for you or you may make your own selections, subject to previous sales, from the town plats below. If you want two lots in each of the towns, just double the cash payment and double the amount of each of the monthly instalments, and so on for as many lots as you care to purchase on this GREAT FIVE TOWN COMBINATION LOT SALE PLAN.

The advantage of buying the FIVE LOT, FIVE TOWN COMBINATION, over buying 5 lots in any one town, is the opportunity it offers for greater profits. No doubt some one or two of these towns will increase in population and grow faster than the others. No one knows, and we could not predict in which of these five splendid towns real estate values will increase most rapidly. We believe lots in any one of them will prove most profitable investments—yet it is absolutely certain that one town will grow faster, and the demand for real estate will be greater in one of them than in the others, therefore, the lot or lots you own in that town, purchased through this FIVE TOWN LOT COMBINATION SALE, will increase your profits just that much more. This means FIVE CHANCES TO GAIN—NONE TO LOSE. The response to our offering shows that investors are awake to the advantages we have mentioned. Let us urge you to make your five selections at once. You may remit \$25 for each combination, with the assurance that if the lots reserved for this sale are all sold when your application arrives, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company will send your money back to you by return mail.

TOFIELD

Tofield has been referred to as the town of many resources. All the necessary elements of a great manufacturing centre abound in Tofield. Large coal fields are within a mile, and natural gas is to be had in commercial quantities. Drill tests have shown that 5,000 to 6,000 acres near the city are underlain with rich veins of from 8 to 10 feet of coal. Four mines employing 50 men are now in operation. Coal can be had at the mine for \$1.50 per ton, or \$2.50 delivered in Tofield.

Situated on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and at the head of one of its most important branches, Tofield is peculiarly favored with railroad facilities which will aid in rapidly developing the manufacturing and jobbing business at this point.

WAINWRIGHT

Wainwright is 666 miles west of Winnipeg, in the eastern part of the province of Alberta, noted the world over for the high quality and its enormous yields of wheat. The National Buffalo Park of 110,000 acres, established and maintained by the Canadian government, is located here and is one of the important attractions for tourists.

Wainwright is already a wholesale distributing point of considerable importance, and has the advantage of being a Grand Trunk Pacific division point.

WATROUS

Watrous is the geographical centre of the growing Canadian West—the centre of the finest farming section in all Saskatchewan. Watrous is the central and one of the Principal Division Points on the Grand Trunk Pacific west of Winnipeg and the most attractive young city in the new Golden Empire.

Watrous, in addition to all of its other advantages, has a wonderful attraction in Little Manitou Lake. This wonderful lake, filled with medicinal water, brings tourists and health seekers to Watrous by the thousands. This lake will become a great health resort—the "Carlsbad of America." Many of those who go to Watrous will decide to make it their permanent home because of the near-by lake and the wonderful business opportunities there.

BIGGAR

Biggar is situated in the southwestern part of the Province of Saskatchewan and is one of the Five Grand Trunk Pacific Division Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Biggar is the junction point of the Grand Trunk Pacific Lines to Battleford and Calgary, which will be hurried to completion. The Winnipeg-Edmonton Line of the Canadian Pacific Ry. also runs through Biggar. Aside from its great natural resources and railroad facilities, Biggar is fortunate in having the right kind of citizens—men who do things—and in the course of a very few years Biggar will certainly be one of the busiest as well as one of the most important cities in Western Canada.

MELVILLE

It is inevitable that Melville must become a city of much importance. But few other railroad centres in Western Canada can approach Melville in the matter of transportation facilities. It is both a divisional and junction point on the Main Line of the greatest of transcontinental railways—the Grand Trunk Pacific. Branch lines of this railroad go from Melville into the richest and most fertile agricultural sections of the entire Dominion. Past Melville's door must go agricultural products worth millions and millions of dollars. It is certain to become a manufacturing and distributing centre of importance.

WRITE TODAY

It is impossible in the limits of a page advertisement to present the proposition we have outlined here in its entirety. We have been compelled to omit so much, that you no doubt will want to know, that we cannot leave you without asking you to write for complete literature, thus getting all the facts and figures. We have prepared a splendid line of illustrated folders which we have been told present Western Canada as it never was presented before—without boast or exaggeration. And yet the half has not been told. Send for the folders and see if the half we have told does not make you want a slice of the soil that is growing in wealth so rapidly. We send them all FREE—write for them today.

For further information, address INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD., Sole Agents for Grand Trunk Pacific, 644 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Send all money for lots to LAND COMMISSIONER, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba

G.G.G. INFORMATION COUPON

International Securities Co.
Exclusive Selling Agents Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.
644 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding Grand Trunk Pacific properties in Watrous, Melville, Wainwright, Biggar and Tofield.

Name

Address

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

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	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE — 1,440 acres, 1,200 under cultivation, 500 ready for crop, good heavy soil almost entirely free from stone and sloughs; all can be plowed with engine gang, highly suitable for grain growing; 80 acre pasture, all fenced. Good barn 60x100, eight foot stonework, good stables, also well in stable, 22 ft. deep, with first class water, equipped with windmill, pump, large steel tank and piping through the stable, also first class well close to house. One and a half story house 18x24; kitchen 12x18; good stone cellar and foundation; blacksmith shop and tools, also new granary 20x60 and 12 feet high; new implement shed 26x60 and 12 ft. high. Three and one-half miles from Fairlight, Sask., on C.P.R., and three miles from station on C.N.R., and convenient to school. Price \$32.00 per acre, \$15,000 down, balance on easy terms. (Will accept part of first payment in desirable real estate). Threshing outfit and steam plowing outfit on the farm can also be bought. Apply Wm. Hopps, owner, Elkhorn, Man. 82-2

CHOICE FRUIT LAND FOR SALE — Parcel 1: Ten acres selected one mile from Keremeos Station, all planted in five-year-old bearing trees; 460 apples, 50 pears, 125 peaches and about 60 plums, apricots and cherries. Abundance of water. Good schools and mild dry climate. Parcel 2: Ten acre plot, corner lot, about one mile from Keremeos. Has spring creek. Six acres planted with six-year-old bearing trees. 158 apples, 89 peaches, 25 cherries, 20 pears, plums and apricots. Also unimproved 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1 acre lots with water and ready for planting. Also lots in Keremeos townsite. We give references and guarantee our sales. Write us for descriptions and prices. Pioneer Land Co., 308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 28-6

HALF SECTION AND CONTENTS FOR SALE — 800 acres broken, 85 acres summerfallowed, plowing all done. Horses, cattle, implements, feed. School, church and railroad siding near place; four miles from city; good water, fairly good buildings. Telephone installed. Write owner, Thos. W. Conner, Portage la Prairie, Man. Box 889. 80-6

FINE FARM NEAR DAUPHIN, 480 ACRES — 300 cultivated, 160 pasture, 20 good bluff building site, abundance water, market 3 miles; school, mill; fenced, buildings serviceable. Price \$10,000, \$1,000 down, terms easy. Rich soil. Owner retired. — A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 28-6

160 ACRES IN CARMAN DISTRICT, GOOD loam soil, has been used as seed farm; clean and in splendid cultivation; best of water, good buildings; 1 1/2 acres tree and small fruits; field and hog fences; telephone. Write for particulars to Box 761 Guide Office, Winnipeg. 80-6

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM NEAR Ochre River, Man.; all fenced, 180 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man. 82-6

FOR SALE—THE N. 1/2 OF SEC. 3-32-18 W. 3. This farm is one mile from the town of Stranraer on the Macklin and Outlook branch of the C.P.R. For further particulars apply to Thomas Johnston, 515 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 81-6

WESTERN CANADA LANDS FOR SALE — Improved farms, virgin prairie. Special: Whole section choice prairie steam plowable, Carlyle district, at \$15.00 per acre. Write Brandon Land Co., 80 Ninth St., Brandon, Man. 80-6

FARM FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, 40 acres cultivated, 12 ready for drill; lumber house, well, stable; 20 acres fenced; 12 miles north Lloydminster; \$950.00 cash, \$500.00 as arrangement. — Posthuma, Lloydminster. 88-2

FARM LANDS, EDMONTON DISTRICT, for sale. — William Garbo, Ardrossan, Alberta. 80-6

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.o.b. Blenheim. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylor, Sask. 80-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. — Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 80-6

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. — W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 80-6

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 80-6

FOR SALE, TWELVE HORSE GASOLINE Engine, at half its value, good as new; have recently purchased tractor therefore have no further use for same. L. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 82-2

FOR SALE—CASE 25 PLOWING ENGINE, run ninety days. Will sell for sixteen hundred cash, or two Veterans' Scrip. — James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 28-6

6 FURROW FRAME COKSHUTT ENGINE gang plow, with 5 breaker bottoms, good as new, but too large my power. — J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 80-6

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE disc plow. — R. Smith, Birch Hills P.O., Sask. 81-8

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE — Prompt delivery, right prices. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 80-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars; \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. — Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 81-4

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARM hand on farm near Estevan, Sask. Good home, wages monthly, references required. — E. C. Hayward, Vinton, Iowa, U.S.A. 82-2

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, thoroughly experienced in farm work and horse management. — C. Caldwell, Cowley, Alta. 88-1

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE THOR- oughly experienced in farm work and home management. — L. A. Coupal Box 90, Sedley, Sask. 83-1

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED farm hand; wages right. — Harry D. Willson, Welwyn, Sask. 88-1

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands for 7 or 8 months, \$35 a month. — L. A. Coupal, Box 90, Sedley, Sask. 88-1

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED—TEACHER FOR FERRELL School District 1485; duties to commence April 1st, and continue for a term of eight months. First or second class certificate. Salary, sixty dollars per month. — Roy Cameron, Secretary, Grayson, Sask. 83-1

WANTED—LADY TEACHER, THIRD class professional certificate, duties commencing April third; Marine School District. Apply, stating salary, Jas. L. Salmon, Secretary, Hanson P.O., Sask. 29-6

GENERAL EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigreed or good grade mares. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 82-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 82-18

INCUBATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE 120 EGG PEEBLES Incubator and Brooder, in splendid condition. A snap if taken at once. Apply to Albert Carlson, Windthorst, Sask. 83-1

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN South Eastern Saskatchewan on Canadian Pacific Railway spur track, in first class wheat district.

Modern machinery, cleaner, four roller feed mill, dump scales, 16 H.P. gasoline engine. Handled more grain than either of other elevators. Well and favorably known to farmers in district. Owner wishes to sell to someone with capital to run a lumber and coal yard in connection with elevator, feed and flour business, as good yard badly needed and practically no competition. District is A No. 1. \$5,000 cash, 5 per cent. off for cash, or will take \$2,000 cash and balance to suit. Address Box 40 Grain Growers' Guide. 80-6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN — Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which has been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary, to protect our customers who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed; it is sent Post Free. — Garton Pedigreed Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 80-6

"EARLY WHITE PRIZE," "SIR JOHN Llewellyn," "Northern Rose," "Crown Jewel," one dollar per bushel; cash with order; f.o.b.; bags free; order early. Address J. W. Gadsby, Gadsby's Gardens, Moore Park, Manitoba. 81-6

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF EXCEL- lent seed oats, Abundance. Also one carload of Garton's Regenerated Abundance absolutely free from wild oats. Price 85c per bus. for the former, 40c for the latter. — Edward Grain, Baring, Sask. 81-8

GARTON REGENERATED ABUNDANCE Oats at 60c per bushel f.o.b. Grenfell. Paid \$2.50 for the seed those oats came from. I am offering seed as clean and as pure. — A. Switzer, Maple Grove Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 83-1

FOR SALE—PURE RED FIFE WHEAT, Grade No. 1. Grown from registered seed. Cleaned f.o.b. \$1.00 per bushel. Bags extra. — A. F. Hoover, Venn, Sask., Canada. 88-4

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 80-6

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 82-6

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN- erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs per bushel; 60c, bags included. — Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 82-6

SEED OATS—BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King. 81 cts.; cleaned, 83; feed, 29; 2° Red Fife wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 82-6

SNAP—"WEE MACGREGOR" POTATO from originator, also earliest varieties. Bushel, \$1.00. Get Challenge list; satisfaction guaranteed. — Rowan Bros., Macgregor, Man. 83-4

CLEAN SEED FLAX FOR SALE—\$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Wauchope, Sask. New cotton bags included. — Farmers' Grain and Supply Co., Wauchope, Sask. 83-8

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—A QUANTITY of Brome Grass Seed, ten cents a pound. — J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man. 80-6

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN PRESTON seed wheat. For samples and prices apply to Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 80-6

I HAVE 40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS FOR sale. Address Jesse Hill, Yorkton, Sask. 29-6

REGISTERED MENSURY SEED BARLEY for sale, \$1.00 bus. on car. — Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man. 82-8

PURE WEE MACGREGOR SEED POTATOES — \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. — O. A. Hulse, Togo, Sask. 83-6

SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES WITH NATIVE Spruce. Price \$2 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, with 4 inches of soil on roots. Prepaid. Height 12 to 15 inches. — Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 83-6

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SUFFOLK STAL- lion, eleven years old; eight years in present stable. For particulars write Joseph Craig, Kisbey, Sask. 88-6

WANTED—THREE GOOD WORKING mares, Percheron and Shire breed, guarantee for all purpose; aged 4 to 5 years; weigh 1,400 to 1,600; for cash. In writing, state price. — Joseph Comte, Notre Dame De Lourdes, Man. 88-8

JACK ASS RISING TWO YEARS OLD — From reg. Spanish Jack. For sale cheap to quick buyer. — P. Champion, Broomhill, Man. 88-8

NOTICE

SPY HILL GRAIN GROWERS WILL HOLD meeting and social in Gerald School on Friday, March 24th. The delegates will speak. Mr. W. Paynter will also speak on Co-operation. Important business re elevators and scales to be done. — Harry J. Perrin, Sec.-Treas. 88-1

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 27-18

O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. — B. P. Rocks and S. O. W. Leghorns, won 15 prizes 1910 shows, including first, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. Inter-provincial, Brandon, with S. O. W. Leghorns. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$8.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. 83-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per doz., \$8.50 per 100. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 18. A few good cockerels. — Alfred Averill, Olanwilliam, Man. 83-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15. Order now for April shipment. No stock for sale. — Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 82-6

J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning Barring Plymouth Rocks. All stock sold that I can spare. Eggs in season from grand matings; 1 setting, \$2.00; 8 settings, \$5.00. 82-6

WANTED—BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED fowl, mutton, veal and beef. Vegetables of all kinds in carload lots. Highest prices paid f.o.b. nearest shipping point. — A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary. 82-6

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 82-6

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken away before the first of April. — Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta. 82-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE— Extra fine birds for \$2.00 each from R. M. West's prize strain. — Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 88-6

FULL BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE — Eggs \$1.50 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. — Mrs. S. Carruthers, Grand View Station, Umatilla, Man. 82-6

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE, PERFECT condition. Box A, Plumas, Man. 82-6

PERSONAL

WANTED, INFORMATION REGARDING whereabouts of Harry Sibbald, supposed to be somewhere in the West. Apply William Sibbald, 4 Amelia Street, Barrie, Ont. 83-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask. 80-6

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining valuable land, from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Mexico, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 708, Pittsburgh, Pa.; they will plant and care for your bananas on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about fifteen months, bringing the quickest returns of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Should any reader desire to procure a Homestead, apply immediately.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions and pictures. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids, Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp, 8695, sire King's Crest Imp (4764), (11885), age four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kewende P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp., and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION Bulwark (10700), (12070), by Baron's Pride (9122), Dam Kate of Aranbras (12286). First class stock horse.—Alex. Morrison, Pres. Carman Clydesdale Association, Homewood, Man. 29-6

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete, with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—FOR SALE, the Clydesdale Stallion Glenross Baron (11186), four years last August; bred from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighteen months.—Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man. 29-6

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN., BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale; also choice Seed Wheat, sample, &c., on application.

RED POOLED CATTLE—THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Glendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR SALE—AT VERY reasonable prices. Three pure bred stallions rising 3, 4 and 9 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT registered Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years; trotting mare, aged 8; time 2:28 1/4. For particulars write John W. Millions, Box 110, Waskada. 28-6

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED ARYSHIRE bull calves from one week to year old. Prices \$25.00 to \$60.00.—John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN., breeder improved Yorkshires, pair young sows to farrow in May for sale; also two 7 month young boars.

SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX-change or sale; pedigreed. Address Mel-lors, Richland, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—SIX YEAR-OLD PEDIGREED Jersey bull.—John Taylor, Broadview, Sask. 32-4

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, PEKIN Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

BEAUBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

SPEERS' HORSE EXCHANGE

AUDITORIUM BARN AT C.P.R. STOCK YARDS
Permanent Auction Market—All sales under cover

Near cor. Logan Ave.
and McPhillips St.

WINNIPEG

Take Belt Line and
Logan Ave. west cars

375
HORSES
BY
AUCTION



175
HORSES
MARCH 20th
At 1 p.m. Sharp

200
HORSES
MARCH 23rd
At 1 p.m. Sharp

PRIVATE SALES DAILY
AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY
We Sell Strictly on Commission. 150 Horses always on hand.
All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented. Private sales daily.
This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. James Speers
PROPRIETOR

PHONE GARRY 1575

T. C. Norris
AUCTIONEER

A BUTTER RECORD

Neil Wilson, of Heaslip, Man., has just received the intimation from D. C. Platt & Son, of Hamilton, Ontario, from whom he purchased the Holstein bull calf, Vrouka Ormsby, last summer, that his dam, as a four-year-old, has just completed a seven-day record of over twenty-six pounds of butter, making her the champion cow of Canada for her age, and that a sister of his sire, Pontiac Chlotilde De Kol 2nd, has made the world's record in the cow class of 37.28 lbs. of butter in seven days, which, as Mr. Platt says, with such rich breeding on both sides, has made this calf of Mr. Wilson's very valuable.

BALLINGER RESIGNS

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The resignation of Richard A. Ballinger, of Seattle, as secretary of the interior, was accepted to-day by President Taft, and Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, was appointed as his successor. It appears in the correspondence between Mr. Ballinger and the president, which was given out in full by the White House, that the secretary's resignation has been in the president's hands since January 19th; that it was held in suspension at the urgent request of the president, and that the latter at last accepted it only at the urgent request of Mr. Ballinger.

When Ballinger first went to Washington he found Gifford Pinchot there as chief of the forestry bureau. Pinchot was a close friend of Roosevelt and an appointee of his. He still retained office under Taft. But Taft appointed Ballinger secretary of the interior, and then the trouble started. Pinchot made charges against Ballinger of grafting, of giving away great privileges in water power and United States government timber lands to the trusts. Taft dismissed Pinchot for this action and an investigation was finally secured by Pinchot's friends, which was conducted by a government board. This resulted in a vindication of Ballinger. Pinchot had frequent conferences with Roosevelt about this time. The finding of the board did not end the matter; the breeze increased to a wind and Republican newspapers of high standing carried on the campaign. Ballinger was accused of favoring the Guggenheims in giving them rich coal lands in Alaska and water power in the western states. The revelation in regard to the coal lands aroused the press and the public to intense feeling and brought about, no doubt, to-day's retirement.

GENTLY, BUT FIRMLY
INSIST UPON

PURITY FLOUR

When you plainly make your wish known your grocer will give you the Flour that makes

More Bread and Better Bread

CONSIGN YOUR WHEAT TO US

We pay highest prices for Wheat. Consign your shipments to us and learn how satisfactory it is to do business with us.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

When writing to Advertisers
Please mention The Guide

Guide Want Ads. Show Wonderful Growth

They Constitute a Market Place for the Western Canadian Farmer

LAST YEAR at this time The Guide carried barely a column of classified or "want" advertisements. Today nearly two full pages are required for this class of advertising. Next year, provided this rapid growth keeps up, several of The Guide's pages will be filled with these little messengers, bringing your wants before your fellow farmers throughout the West. And there is no reason why they should not continue to grow even more rapidly in the future than they have in the past.

Many pages of the big metropolitan dailies are filled with classified advertisements, bringing the wants of the city people before their neighbors right in the same town. They have found that this is the cheapest method by which they can locate a buyer for the articles they wish to sell or can find someone wishing to dispose of something they desire to secure.

So if people dwelling right in the same city find it profitable to advertise their "wants" to one another, how much more valuable should these ads be to the farmers separated as they are by such wide distances.

Perhaps you are a Manitoba farmer and the man who is looking for the very thing you have to offer is located in Alberta. Ordinarily he would be quite beyond your reach; you could never locate him. But put your "want" ad in The Guide at the cost of a few cents per week and it immediately searches out and puts you in direct touch with your customer in Alberta.

Your experience has probably been that of many another farmer: your gasoline engine, while still valuable, has become too small for your requirements, but you hesitate to buy a new one till you can sell the old. You have some splendid wheat which would bring a special price as seed, but the crops have been good in your locality and nobody requires seed; you have some classy stock for which there is no buyer in your immediate neighborhood, and so on. But the "want" ad pages of The Guide change all this; they are a market place where over twenty thousand of Western Canada's biggest and most progressive farmers get together and exchange what they don't want for what they do want. And the beauty of it is, it costs so little.

If you have anything to sell to a fellow-farmer or there is anything you wish to buy from him, try a "want" ad in The Guide; you will get big results for little money. Full particulars regarding rates at the head of the first column.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

Robert Meighen Rebuked

R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers Association, replies to the Montreal Capitalist and gives him food for thought. The following is a copy of a letter Mr. McKenzie sent to the Toronto Globe

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:—Your issue of March 4 contained a letter from Robert Meighen, president and managing director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., in which he betrays his concern as to the effect the reciprocal arrangements for free farm products, between Canada and the United States, will have on the milling interests of Canada. Mr. Meighen would feign make your readers believe that his chief concern is that the Western farmers will receive a lower price for their wheat if the agreement goes into effect, but by quoting as he did at some length an address delivered by Mr. Bell, president of the Washburn Crosby Co., of Minneapolis, in November, 1903, showing the advantage that would accrue to the Minneapolis millers through access to the Canadian wheat fields, he clearly indicates that his solicitude is rather for the future of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. than that of the Western farmer.

The flour milling industry of Canada has been for some years controlled by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Ogilvie Milling Co., and the Western Milling Co. Recently the Maple Leaf Milling Co. has been organized and, in order to be in a better position to compete with these large concerns, the millers of Ontario have got themselves incorporated under the Dominion Millers' Association act of the last session of parliament.

Three Concerns Control

The three first named concerns practically control not only the flour business of Canada, but also in conjunction with one or two large elevator firms in a large measure control the price of the wheat which they use in their mills, thus practically controlling the price of their raw material and the selling price of the manufactured article in the home market. The advantageous position which these mills are in is indicated by the profits of their business, notwithstanding their huge capitalization. The combined capitalization of these three companies is \$3,500,000 of seven per cent. preferred stock, \$5,895,000 of common stock, and \$473,000 of bonds. The net earnings from the business of these three corporations in 1909 were sufficient to pay all the expenses, the dividends on the preferred stock and the bonds, and leave a balance of \$925,902, or over 15% per cent. for the common or bonus stock. The net earnings of these three companies on their actual investment must have been considerably over 50 per cent. Of course such a large percentage was not paid. The Ogilvie paid seven per cent. on their common stock, and the Lake of the Woods six per cent. The Western paid seven per cent. in cash and gave a bonus of 15 per cent. of new common stock, thereby further increasing their watered stock by this amount. The surplus, or undistributed earnings of the three companies at the end of 1909 amounted to \$2,360,625.

The New Company

The Maple Leaf Milling Co. was recently organized, and attempts to emulate the other larger concerns. This organization is capitalized at \$5,000,000—\$2,500,000 of common stock and \$2,500,000 of preferred—although the combined capital of the companies absorbed was only \$1,150,000, so that it is not surprising to have the managing directors of these large concerns solicitous of retaining a condition of affairs that would enable them to pay handsome profits on their stock.

Now to show how these concerns

manipulate the price of flour, I quote you herewith the price of flour in Liverpool on January 31, 1910, as given by the Corn Trade News:

English made—	Per 280 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
High grade	81/-	approx. \$2.65
Patent	28/-	2.40
Bakers	25/6	2.15
American—		
Spring, 1st patent	30/-	2.55
Spring, 2nd patent	28/-	2.40
Winter, 1st patent	29/-	2.45
Low grade	19/-	1.60
Kansas patent	29/-	2.45
Can. spring	29/-	2.45
Can. winter	27/-	2.30
Hungarian	35/6	3.25
German	30/-	2.55
Australian	27/-	2.30

Flour Prices

The wholesale price of flour in Winnipeg at present is about \$2.90 per 100 lbs. The wholesale price of the same grade of flour at Manchester, England, and Glasgow, Scotland, the home of the two co-operative wholesale societies of Great Britain, is 29s for a sack of 280 lbs., or \$2.50 per 100 lbs. The cost of taking the flour from Winnipeg to Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, is about 50 cents per 100 lbs., and the result of this is that the agent of the British co-operative society can buy flour f.o.b. cars Winnipeg for about \$2 per 100 lbs., while the local merchant in Winnipeg has to pay about \$2.90 for the same grade. But when the flour is retailed in small quantities such as the poorer people are compelled to buy, the difference in favor of the Englishman is very much greater. For instance, the price of a 7 lb. sack in Toronto is 30 cents, or at the rate of \$4.28 per 100 lbs. At Winnipeg it is 35 cents, or at the rate of \$5 per 100 lbs. The price of a 7 pound sack in Manchester, England, for the same grade of flour is 11 pence, or 22 cents, which is at the rate of \$3.14 per 100 lbs. Of course the millers are not responsible for the retail price of flour, but it is a clear illustration of the effect of protection on the selling price of all classes of goods.

Mr. Meighen complains that under the new arrangement the Minneapolis miller has an advantage of \$2.50 per ton on mill feed as against the Canadian miller, but Canadian consumers of mill feed in Western Canada are at the present time bitterly complaining that they cannot get sufficient mill feed to meet their requirements even at an excessively high price.

Capacity of Mills

Mr. Meighen states that it would be suicidal for us to send our raw material to the United States to be milled there, and that the Dominion now has a milling plant which, if operated to its capacity, could produce flour to supply 30 millions of people, and requiring 150 million bushels of wheat a year. It would be interesting to know what reason Mr. Meighen can advance why the mills of Canada are not operated to their full capacity and why they do not grind the whole of the Canadian wheat. A review of the effect that the protective tariff has had on the milling industry of Canada might give the key to that situation. The census returns of 1891 show that there were 2,550 grist and flour mills in Canada in that year, employing 6,317 people to whom they paid \$2,366,931 in wages, and producing to the value of \$52,423,286. The census of 1905 gave only 832 grist and flour mills in Canada, employing 5,619 people, paying \$3,073,167 in wages, and with a total output of \$56,703,269. That does not indicate that the milling industry of Canada has made the progress that might be expected under the conditions that have prevailed in Canada during the last 20 years. There seems to have been a large shrinkage in the number of grist mills, and that snuffing out process is continually going on. There are scores of mills, which have been valuable properties and which represent a large amount of capital, lying idle through being at the mercy of the large concerns. Can these financiers, who are so solicitous as to the

protection of invested capital, do something for those who have invested their all in some of these mills that are now idle through the operation of the combine? If the milling industry has not made much progress it has succeeded in raising the price of mill products at a much greater ratio than the price of wheat. The price of wheat in Winnipeg on the first day of each of the four months, September, October, November and December, in 1900 and 1909 are as follows:

	1900	1909
September	84c	95½c
October	88½c	96½c
November	81c	98¾c
December	76c	96c
Average	82¾c	96¾c

Gain In Wheat

These figures show in ten years a gain of 17.5 per cent. According to the wholesale prices in Canada compiled by the department of labor, the increase in the price of flour, bran and shorts is very much larger. The following table shows the average price in those years in Toronto:

	1900	1909
Manitoba patents, per bbl.	\$ 4.16	\$ 5.78
Shorts, per ton	15.04	23.97
Bran, per ton	13.20	22.02

This makes a gain of 38.8 in flour, 59.5 in shorts, and 67.5 in bran, compared with 17.5 in wheat.

All disinterested students of political economy cannot but arrive at the conclusion that, with the control of the milling of Canadian wheat in the hands of a few large concerns, both the producer of wheat and the consumer of flour would be benefitted by free trade in those commodities. With the natural advantages the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. enjoy, situated on the direct line for export of wheat, with their mills operated by what is unquestionably the best waterpower in America, and with the president of the company a director of the C.P.R., there is no fear but that they will be able to compete on equal terms with other mills in any part of the world. True the Lake of the Woods Co. will lose the cinch they have now. For the last two years their competitors at Minneapolis have been paying from ten to fifteen cents a bushel more for their wheat, and with that handicap have placed their flour in the British market in competition with the Canadian mills, undoubtedly to the advantage of the British consumer, who gets his flour cheaper than the Canadian who lives within the shadow of the mill where it is manufactured.

R. McKENZIE.

SEND A POSTAL

For a Copy of THE GREAT-WEST LIFE REPORT FOR 1910

Prudent men see the necessity for Life Insurance. And they see the need for choosing that Insurance with the utmost care.

Your choice will be simplified by reading the above Report. No clearer proof could be given of the value of The Great-West Policies.

For the fourth successive year the Company stands first for Canadian Business—showing the wide approval of the Great-West Policies. High interest earnings, low expense rates and a favorable mortality continue to be outstanding features—and lead to high returns to Policyholders.

THE

Great-West Life Assurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - WINNIPEG

Ask for one of the Great-West Pocket Memo Books, free on request.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

Beautifully treed lots, high and dry, 50x183 feet deep to 20 foot lane, facing on full width, graded street, just south of Ft. Rouge and five minutes from Park Line car, close to Red River and new club boat house. Price \$15.00 per foot, third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, or \$15.00 per foot, 1-5 cash, balance in 8 quarterly payments; interest at 6 per cent, registered plan and Torrens title. For further particulars apply to

SHERWIN & VINCENT 317 PORTAGE AVE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farm Property for Sale AT SACRIFICE PRICES

To close estate we are prepared to sell 5 quarter sections near McGregor, Man., at \$6.00 per acre. Terms, one-third cash, balance to be arranged, with interest at 6 per cent. For particulars apply to

Standard Trusts Co. PORTAGE AVENUE EAST
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DUNGAN & HUNTER

Mail Order Grocers

Send your name and address and we will mail you a copy of our 86 page Catalogue every two months.

519 Logan Ave., WINNIPEG

SUGAR (all kinds) has advanced 20c. per 100 lbs. over List Price.
PRUNES have advanced 2 cents per pound on all sizes

IF IT LEAKS
Get MENDETS
They mend all leaks instantly in granite, ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fill any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg., sent, 25c. postpaid. Agts. wanted.
COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.

When writing to Advertisers please mention The Guide



**IF YOU WANT THE SEEDS
GET THE CATALOGUE**
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL RENNIE'S SEEDS
THE FINEST IN THE LAND
WRITE NEAREST ADDRESS FOR CATALOGUE
WM. RENNIE CO LIMITED
394 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pure Seed

Regenerated :: Abundance Oats

PEDIGREED

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co'y, seed breeders, of England, and cost us \$2.00 per bushel.

OUR Regenerated Abundance Oats was Awarded First Prize at the Saltcoats Agricultural Society, November 21st, 1910

The Judge's Score Card Showed:

1. Freedom from Weed Seeds. 100%
2. Freedom from other kinds of grain and useless impurities, such as chaff, broken grain, etc. 100%
3. Purity of variety. 100%

On Dec. 7 we secured first prize at the Agricultural Seed Fair, Dubuë, Sask.

Special Price for Carload
For sample and price apply
Cut Arm Farm Co.
BANGOR, SASK.

FOR OUT DOOR WORK IN WET WEATHER

NOTHING EQUALS



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FISH BRAND**

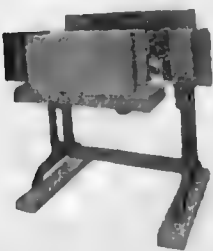
**WATERPROOF
CLOTHING**

TO KEEP YOU DRY.

Made for hard service and guaranteed waterproof.

Best Dealers Everywhere.

**TOWER CANADIAN OILED
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Toronto, Canada.



**Improved
Singer
No. 4
Block
Machine**

Made in Four Sizes.

6 x 16 inch Machine, \$44.50.

Our Catalogue gives full particulars re this machine and three days' trial offer.

VINING MFG. CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

The Pure Seed Movement

Continued from Page 9

weeds. Clean fields only produce profitably. When the cost of producing a grain crop has been considered it will be clear to the observant farmer that only the fields that are fertile, comparatively free from noxious weeds and properly cultivated give a profitable crop. The gospel of clean farms cannot be preached too loudly or too often. The following letter has just been received from S. A. Bedford, of the Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural college:

"The Field Husbandry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural college has been analysing for weed seeds and testing for germination samples of seed grain sent in by farmers and seed merchants. Up to date over seventy-five samples have been analysed and many of these have been found to contain such a large amount of noxious weeds that the grain is considered unfit for seed purposes. A large number of these samples are from grain that has been shipped in from outside points, and consequently some of the weed seeds are new to the province. One sample of oats received from a consignment shipped to a town in central Manitoba was found to contain the following noxious seeds in one ounce of grain: Two wild oats, three stink-weed, two Canada thistle, six ball mustard, six American dragon-head, forty-seven wild buckwheat, nine pepper grass, twenty-two lambs' quarter, fifty pig weed and six wild sunflowers, besides thirteen kernels of barley and nine of wheat. While this is possibly one of the worst samples received still many others contain enough weed seeds to make the wise farmer discard them as unfit for seed. It is not only weed seeds that have to be guarded against, but also the low germination ability of the grain. A large number of the samples tested, especially the oats were found to be weak in vitality only germinating about fifty per cent. One sample from Southern Manitoba germinated only thirty-two per cent., and of these only twenty-one per cent. gave a vigorous growth. In view of the above facts the college would caution the farmers not to sow imported seed until it has been analysed and tested."

Low Germination

The low germination of grain made reference to by Mr. Bedford is an important fact that must be borne in mind by every farmer. It is difficult to tell from the appearance of seed its germinating value and the only way to be sure is to have the seed tested. The farmer can send his seed to be tested to the Agricultural college, or he can test it himself; it simply means putting a sample of the grain on a moist substance for a few days and the seeds of strong vitality will readily sprout while the grains of low vitality will either remain inert or be a long time in germinating. By this test the farmer can find out just about what percentage of his seed sown in the spring can be expected to germinate. Oats are often found to have a low germinating value and it has become a practice of many farmers in the West to sow from a bushel to a bushel and a half more than really required, per acre, so as to make sure that there will be a sufficient number of seeds germinate. This method, however, is most unsystematic and mere guess work. Supposing all or nearly all of the oats in this case germinated the field would be too thickly sown, and even if a large number of grains did not germinate it would simply mean that so much grain has been wasted.

Seed Barley

Perhaps one of the most difficult grains to procure good seed of at present is barley. Barley has not been very extensively grown in the West and, as it is usually sown for the purpose of cleaning land, it is thus difficult to obtain absolutely free from noxious weeds. Flax is also difficult to get free of noxious weeds, and as this crop is being grown more extensively every year in the West on account of the high prices it brings, it behooves farmers to be extremely careful in the selection of their seed. No farmer should sow his land to this crop before first giving the seed a thorough test to see that it does not contain noxious weeds.

Cleaning Seed

The cleaning of noxious weeds and grains from grain fit for seed is something which every farmer has to do in the early spring if he hopes to grow a good clean crop.

Continued on Page 34



The Safest Fence to Buy

Safe because it will stand shocks and ill usage.

Safe because it is a complete barrier against all kinds of stock.

Safe because its tough, springy steel wire will give real service.

PEERLESS The Fence that Saves Expense

is built of No. 9 galvanized wire of guaranteed quality. To this best of wire add the Peerless method of construction and Peerless lock and you have a fence without a rival.

We've built Peerless fence twice as good and twice as strong as is necessary under ordinary circumstances so that neither accidents nor extraordinary wear can affect it. It saves you money because it is long lived and never requires repairs. We know there is no fence made that will give you more lasting satisfaction. Write for particulars.

We also make poultry and ornamental fencing and gates—all of it of a quality that our customers appreciate and we are proud of.

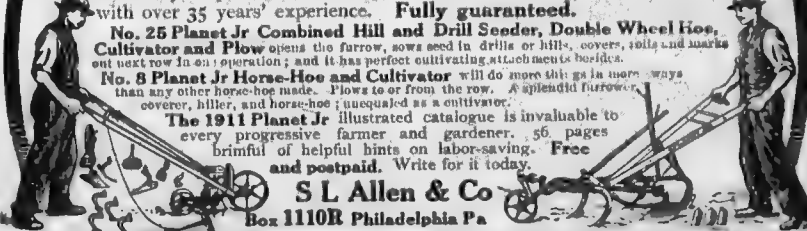
Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

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Planet Jr.

"makes it only play to work a garden"

This is exactly what a Planet Jr gardener says. And he says what over a million farmers and gardeners think. They know the time and labor their Planet Jr save. Aren't you ready to give up the drudgery of farm and garden? Planet Jr implements are ready to lighten your labor, enlarge and better your crops, and increase your profits. Made by a practical farmer and manufacturer with over 35 years' experience. Fully guaranteed.



No. 25 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow opens the furrow, sows seed in drills or hills, covers, rolls and marks out next row in one operation; and it has perfect cultivating attachments besides.

No. 8 Planet Jr Horse-Hoe and Cultivator will do more than any other horse-hoe made. Plows to or from the row. A splendid furrower, coverer, hiller, and horse-hoe; unequalled as a cultivator.

The 1911 Planet Jr illustrated catalogue is invaluable to every progressive farmer and gardener. 56 pages brimful of helpful hints on labor-saving. Free and postpaid. Write for it today.

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Box 1110R Philadelphia Pa

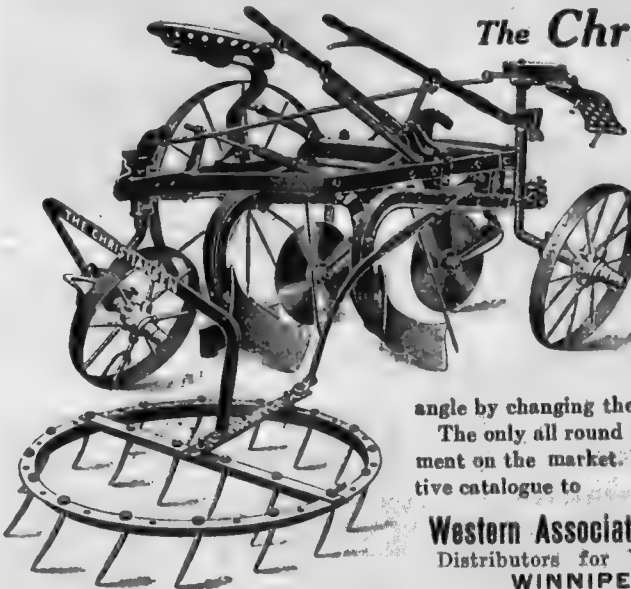
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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
ARE THE WESTERN AGENTS FOR

PLANET JR. TOOLS



The Christiansen

Why not get the best attachment made. Thousands of farmers testify to the superiority of this attachment.

It is flexible, built of steel, teeth can be placed at any

angle by changing the bolt in circle holes.

The only all round satisfactory attachment on the market. Write for descriptive catalogue to

Western Associated Retailers Co.
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing to Advertisers Please mention The Guide

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

WIDOW AND HOMESTEAD

Subscriber, Sask.—A widow with one child (a daughter) files on a homestead. In the event of the marriage or death of the daughter or her withdrawal in any way from her mother's charge before the expiration of the three years residence and duties, does the mother forfeit her homestead or lose any of her rights? Is there any step she must take to legalize her claim?

Ans.—In case of widow losing child she does not forfeit homestead.

LICENSE TO TRAVEL STALLION

A. C. Sask.—To whom should I write to get a license to travel a stallion? Would it be advisable for me to join the Live Stock Breeders association? To whom should I write?

Ans.—Write to the deputy minister of agriculture, Regina, Sask. You will get the desired information from him.

CLEANING HEAVY SCRUB

D. R. Man.—I noticed in a paper that if scrub were cut in the month of July that the roots would die. Is that correct? Could you give me some advice as to the best method of clearing heavy scrub?

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the kind of scrub whether or not it will die if cut in July. We would recommend you to get a scrub plow and to cut as little as the scrub as possible before plowing; after plowing the scrub can easily be pulled by hand and removed in the fall, if plowing is done in the fore part of the summer.

RIGHT TO PRE-EMPT

N. E. C. Davidson, Sask.—Can a homesteader who has settled in a district east of the pre-emption district, when he has taken out his patent, claim the right to pre-emption, or a purchased homestead in the pre-emption district, or is the right to do so only allowed the settlers filing west of the third meridian?

Ans.—Person who has a homestead and has fulfilled his duties according to the act may pre-empt any available quarter-section lying alongside his homestead, or separated therefrom by only a road allowance, on payment of a fee of \$10. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered sections south of township 45, east of the Calgary and Edmonton railway and the west line of range 26, and west of the third meridian and the Soo railway line.

PURCHASED HOMESTEAD

Subscriber, Sask.—(1) Can I purchase a homestead lying along side of my own which is too stony to break? I am willing to fence it and find the number of cattle and put up the \$300 house if required. I have got my patent and 120 acres broken.

(2) Could I go to Alberta and purchase a homestead?

Ans.—(1) Yes. (2) Yes.

FEEDING MUSTARD TO HENS

F. C. C. Sask.—Have heard it stated that it is profitable to feed laying hens mustard the whole year round. I would like to have your opinion on the matter.

Ans.—Pepper or mustard is frequently given to hens suffering from cold or in the first stages of roup. It is the general opinion, however, that it is not necessary to feed these if the proper conditions are maintained.

MUNICIPAL ACT

J. A. F., Dauphin.—Can you inform me where I can procure a copy of the Municipal Act, and what it will cost?

Ans.—Apply King's Printer, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

DOG LICENSE

T. M. F. Man.—Can a council of a village make a bylaw to tax the dogs of a farmer who lives on the township quarter? The whole quarter is in the village limits.

Ans.—Yes.

ASSESSED LOTS

T. M. F. Man.—Can a council assess vacant lots for the selling price or more?

Ans.—Can assess for estimated value.

WATER CISTERN

O. Q. Man.—I have two cisterns that are made of wood and are under ground. They hold the water out all around on the sides but on the bottom the water comes in and spoils the rain water. How can I without digging them up again make them water tight?

Ans.—A satisfactory job can only be done by digging the cisterns up and putting in others. We would recommend concrete.

CONCRETE LAND ROLLER

J. M. Sask.—Could you or some of your readers give me instructions how to build a concrete roller, the proper amount of cement to use and how to make forms for same and size that roller should be made.

Note.—Would some subscriber kindly answer this query?

SERVICE OF STALLION

H. D. Sask.—Last spring a certain person whom we will call A came to my place with a stallion and wanted to make a stand there. I agreed to breed five or six mares on insured terms for \$15.00 and he agreed to make a stand there. I had the mares tried and one bred. Three weeks passed by and in the meantime a neighbor who had a mare which was believed to have a symptom

of a certain disease which is contracted from a horse and which had been bred to this stallion the preceding spring. I became suspicious and refused to breed any more till the stallion was pronounced sound. A went away angry and did not return. The stallion was pronounced sound. I did not take the mare to be tried again as I thought she should be tried at home. This spring A's brother presented me with a bill for \$10—season price. It stated on the bills that if mare was not brought regularly to the horse, that season price would be charged. Can this be collected? Can I collect for board of man and horse?

Ans.—Service fees can be collected. You can collect for board if there was an understanding to this effect.

A QUESTION OF FENCE POSTS

H. D. Man.—Will it take more to fence, hilly or level ground with wire and posts, posts to be the same distance apart in each case? I admit it will take more wire but not any more posts.

Ans.—If measured on surface will take more posts. If measured according to the level, will take the same number of posts for hilly ground as level ground but posts must in this case vary in distance on the surface, according to the nature of the ground.

W. H. M., Man.—Will grain keep in a granary built of cement? The walls will be in the ground.

Ans.—Yes.

COLLECTING FOR GOODS

Subscriber, Sask.—A wife bought some second-hand goods from B valued \$21.50, unknown to A, and shipped them to the nearest station where A saw them and did not approve of them at the price. B removed and A not knowing his address took the goods home. Can B collect in full?

Ans.—Yes.

LINE FENCE

Sub., Alta.—If I wish to fence my farm and my neighbor adjoining does not, can I make him build half the line fence or pay for same?

Ans.—If neighbor uses line fence he can be compelled to pay half of it.

CAN PUMP BE REMOVED?

Manitoba sub.—Would like to know when selling farm property if the pump in the well can be removed by seller, there being no agreement as to disposal of same or if it is customary according to law for purchaser of land to take possession of the pump along with the farm?

Ans.—Purchaser unless agreement provides to the contrary takes all fixtures, that is, things affixed or attached to the land so as to form part of the land. If pump is fastened to planking resting on land or lining of well would probably be regarded as a fixture and therefore would pass to the purchaser.

HIRED MAN OFF WORK

Sask. subscriber.—A man hires with a farmer for eight months. During the summer he is taken ill and is off work for two weeks. Is he entitled to wages for two weeks he is off work?

Ans.—No.

FORBID BANK TO PAY

R. D. Sask.—An elevator company has elevator at our point in which I had some grain stored, when I went to sell they wired for a price, I accepted their price and received a cash wheat ticket payable at a bank, which they accepted and gave me a bank book crediting me with the amount. I gave a couple of cheques to be cashed there which they accepted. When I presented the third cheque they refused to pay as they said the elevator people had forbid them to pay full amount of wheat ticket, as they claimed that they had made a mistake and paid me more than they should have done and now want to deduct that from the amount.

(1) Can they do that? (2) Has the banker any right to accept my ticket and then not make good? (3) What is the best thing to do to get the rest of the money for my wheat?

Ans.—Bank has acted wrongly, and you can compel bank to account to you for full amount placed to your credit. Elevator company's refusal was to ask you to restore to them any amount they could show you was overpaid and they had no right to tamper with your bank account. You can sue bank if you wish to do so.

INTEREST ON MORTGAGE

Subscriber, Sask.—Have been unable to meet interest on mortgage due last Dec. Loan Co. threatened and I have protested as unnecessary for them to take proceedings. Their reply is that costs have been written off and they enclose a statutory lease for me to sign securing to them Dec. 1910 interest, 1911 interest, and 1911 life premium also \$50 on account of principal. Have returned lease unsigned and have asked them to state definitely if my mortgage does not stipulate that arrears of interest are to be added to principal and bear interest at same rate. Their lease would they say "protect you as well as ourselves from any other creditors that might bother you around harvest time." Amount due for Dec. 1910 interest is \$56.25, life premium (policy \$1,000) paid this fall. What proceedings can they take?

Ans.—Do not understand this question.

NEVER ENTERED SUIT

Sub., Alta.—I put a bill into the lawyers' hands to collect and deposit \$25 with him to enter a suit in court and it was to come off last fall and lawyer never entered it. What can I do with the lawyer for not putting it through?

Ans.—Bring action against him for recovery of money, or for damages by reason of his negligence if you have sustained any.

RENTED FARM

J. W. Sask.—In 1910, (April) I rented a farm for three years signing agreement for same. Terms:—A the renter to work the farm, provide all seed and implements and give one-third of the crop as rent. (2) To be allowed the whole of two crops for all new breaking and to be allowed to break all existing prairie if I wished to (there was about 100 acres on the 1/2 section). In the fall 1910 the house was accidentally burnt to the ground. No insurance on either side. This puts A in the hole as he broke 80 acres and put into flax and got no crop to thresh. Can B the owner compel A to keep to agreement?

Ans.—B can hold A to agreement and A cannot compel B to restore building.

SOLD SAWMILL

W. T. G., Alta.—I sold a saw-mill for \$1200 payable as follows: \$200 on delivery of mill, \$500 in one month, and \$500 in two months and I gave a machinery company an order for \$1,200.00 on the man that owed me on the saw-mill to collect and the man accepted the order and the company collected \$700 of it and the balance they have not, can I hold the company good for it?

Ans.—No.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

Sub., Sask.—Can a widow who has a legally adopted child seven years of age enter for a homestead, she being capable in every other way to do her duties? And is a child by adoption really her own according to law?

Ans.—Would say she was head of a family and entitled to make homestead entry.

PURCHASED CATTLE

Subscriber, Sask.—A sold five head of cattle to B in the spring, said cattle to be delivered in town in August. One of the cattle died before time for

delivery. B paid \$50 down at time he purchased cattle. Can A compel B to pay for animal that died?

Ans.—If property vested in purchaser when the sale was made, then the cattle were at risk of purchaser, and he would have to pay for one that died.

LOAN ON HOMESTEAD

Subscriber, Sask.—A gets a loan from a loan company on his homestead. The buildings were insured at the time in a mutual company at \$2 on the \$100. The policy was held by the loan company. The policy expired and the loan company took out a policy in another company charging 3 on the \$100 not giving A chance to renew in the mutual company. Has the loan company power to take such high-handed action? Can the loan company legally take out a policy for more than the amount of the loan?

Ans.—Loan company entitled to place insurance in a company approved of by it, and for an amount specified in mortgage.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

COLT WITH LUMPS ON JOINT

E. M. Man.—Colt rising three years old has a cut on the knee of left hind leg, which she received last spring from wire; last fall the wound was nearly healed up but a horse kicked her on the wound and her leg swelled up to about three times the natural size. The leg is now healed but there is a large lump on the knee. Can anything be done to reduce this?

Ans.—I advise you to have a veterinary surgeon examine the colt as I think a surgical operation will be necessary to remove the lump.

SICK DOG

J. P. Sask.—About two weeks ago dog took to vomiting in the night—later would vomit some hours after eating—food would return same as swallowed, and dog would howl with pain. Appetite failed and dog would take nothing but cold water and preferred to stay out in the cold. The night before he died the right side of his ear and nose was beating furiously. What treatment should I have given him?

Ans.—It is a pity you did not have a post mortem held on your dog, but I think your dog suffered from inflammation of the stomach. If your pup shows these symptoms, give a dose of castor oil and the following powders:

Sub nitrate of bismuth, 1 dram.
Divide into 12 powders and give one three times daily in a little milk. When the animal shows pain apply warm clothes to belly.

ABORTION IN MARE

G. B., Terrence, Man.—Can anything be done to prevent a mare slipping her foal? She is an aged mare and has lost her last two colts. She is not worked and has plenty of exercise.

Ans.—Feed your mare good nutritive food and cut out the oat chop and as time of foaling approaches give these powders if necessary:

Pulverised opium, 1 1/2 ounces.
Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed every second day.

CALVES DYING

J. C., Pleasanton, Alta.—Calves appear healthy at birth, but after two or three weeks they lose their appetite and refuse their milk. They continue thus for a week and then become weak in the hind quarters. These calves die in summer as well as winter and no amount of good milk appears to help them. I opened one and found bladder very full, the lower part of the stomach looked rather bruised and had a bloody appearance; the kidney also looked unnatural. The calves come from different sires. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—This appears to be a case of "joint ill" and I would advise you immediately at birth, to disinfect the navel with a solution of carbolic acid and water about one to twenty and to apply to the joints that are affected the following blister:

Biniodidi of mercury, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 2 ounces.
Mix well; rub well in on affected joints daily until they are blistered.

MARE WITH MILK RUNNING

G. W., Bog End.—Mare nine years old carrying her first foal, due to foal about June 1st, has milk running from her udder. What is the cause and how can it be stopped?

Ans.—Apply to the udder once daily, belladonna ointment and give internally the following mixture: Fluid extract of belladonna, 2 ounces.
Tincture of iron, 4 ounces.
Spirits of ether nit, 6 ounces.
Give two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water night and morning before feeding.

BARREN MARE

T. D., Hoodoo Sask.—Kindly prescribe cure for barren mare.

Ans.—Have your mare examined by a veterinary surgeon as the neck of the womb may want to be dilated before serving.

BREEDING HEIFER

T. K., Sask.—How soon can a heifer be bred after calving?

Ans.—Nine days after calving.

ABORTION IN THE MARE

J. H., Hurdman Lodge, Sask.—A young mare cast her second colt; this is the second time of pregnancy; 2 years ago she gave her first colt and he is doing well. She missed last year and she has been running out up to the last week, but was in fine shape. The sire was sick during the travelling season. Could this be the cause of abortion? Would it be wise to breed her again this year? Will it occur again or can I prevent it?

(2) Horse turned lame in pasture last fall and was lame right into winter; he is not lame now but the hind part of front leg is swollen. He may have gotten in barbed wire or been nicked. Kindly inform if lameness is liable to return, and what treatment may prevent it?

Ans. (1) I think the cause in this case was most

likely due to the mare slipping on the prairie or plunging in deep snow. You don't say if sire was sick when mare was served. I would not breed again next season.

(2) Apply this liniment to swelling which may prevent lameness returning.

Liniment ammonia iodidi.
Tincture arnica.
Liniment Saponis Co.; of each four ounces.
Mix well and rub on night and morning.

HORSE WITH FROZEN SHEATH

E. C. Morse, Sask.—Horse with frozen sheath.

Ans.—Continue bathing with the carbolic acid solution at least for an hour at a time. Then support by means of a suspensory bandage; feed soft feed and have the following powders made up:

Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of Magnesium, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed three times daily.

COLT WITH HOLE UNDER JAW

J. W. C., Estevan, Sask.—I have a two-year-old colt with a hole in the neck just under the jaw. When drinking the water runs out. What can be done to heal the hole?

Ans.—You had better have your colt examined by a veterinary surgeon as it may be necessary to have the parts treated surgically. I think there is a foreign body imbedded in the tissues causing the trouble.

RHEUMATISM IN PIGS

J. M. M., Clearwater, Man.—I have a number of pigs about seven months old that have become stiff in back and hind quarters; they don't care to move about. I have moved them to a dry place where they are warm and comfortable. I am feeding them barley and oat chop soaked; they don't seem to feed well. Kindly prescribe treatment.

Ans.—Have the following powders made up:

Salicylate of soda, 1 ounce.
Divide into 12 powders and give in feed night and morning. This is only sufficient for one pig—have sufficient made up for pigs affected and apply the following liniment to parts affected twice daily: Soap liniment, 32 ounces.

MARE GOING BLIND

G. E. I., Fielding, Sask.—Please prescribe for mare that is going blind. Mare is seven years old. Blindness commenced in right eye about one year ago, a white film covering the ball for a time. This went away and re-appeared again till now the eye is completely covered. The other eye is acting the same. There is an access of fluid between the skin and sight of eye apparently. As mare is valuable would like to save the eye.

Ans.—You ought to have had your mare attended to before this and I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinary surgeon. Have the following solution made up and put a little in the eyes night and morning:

Zinc sulphate, 10 grains.
Fluid extract belladonna, 10 drops.
Sulphate of morphine, 6 grains.
Distilled water, 1 teaspoonful.
Give the following in feed three times daily: Fluid of belladonna, 6 ounces.

WEAK MARE

C. E. Miniots, Man.—Mare nine years old has been very weak since last spring; she was fairly well during the summer but in September she became very weak. I got a veterinary surgeon to examine her in January; he said he thought she was suffering from swamp fever, and gave some powders; she is still no better; her temperature is high and her pulse which was 60 has gradually slowed till it is now about 40. Her skin looks good but I drove her a half mile yesterday and she played out. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—I think your mare is suffering from swamp fever and would advise the following treatment:

Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces.
Tincture of iron, 8 ounces.
Mix and give two tablespoonfuls in feed night and morning; also the following: Quinine sulphate, 2 ounces.
Divide into 12 powders and put one back on tongue three times daily before feeding.

SCOURS IN CALVES

J. H. O., Carnforth, Alta.—Can you tell me something that will stop scours in calves?

Ans.—Have the following made up: Sulphuric acid diluted, 1 ounce.
Tincture of opium, 2 ounces.
Tincture of iron, 4 ounces.
Water, add to 16 ounces. Give from one to two teaspoonfuls in a little gruel twice daily to each calf.

NUMBER OF GOBBLETS

A. M. M., Harperville, Man.—How many gobblers should I keep for 16 turkey hens?

Ans.—One gobbler.

HORSE WITH WIRE CUT

E. G., Deloraine, Man.—I have a horse that got his hind leg cut in two places between the hock and the hoof with barbed wire when he was a year old. He is six years old now and the swelling never went down completely. The cut is healed but the hair has never grown. When I drive him in the winter he is worse. Kindly advise treatment to take the swelling down.

Ans.—As this sore is of long standing I am afraid



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very little can be done. Consult a veterinary surgeon who after seeing the case will advise you what can be done.

MARE DRAGGING HIND LEG

J. D. M., Man.—I have a mare rising four years in good condition. When she goes out in the morning one of her hind legs cramps so that she drags it. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—I think the trouble is most likely in the stifle and I would advise you to apply the following blister to parts:

Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 8 drams.
Mix well and rub well in, leave on 36 hours, wash off and grease well.

PAYING FOR STALLION

R. M. B., Franklin, Man.—Would you have to pay for service of a mare in a case of abortion. The arrangements were that we paid nothing unless there was a colt.

Ans.—Unless he guaranteed a standing foal I think you are liable for the fee.

COLT STIFLED

J. B., Man.—Last winter sucking colt slipped on the snow and sprained stifle. After bathing with hot vinegar for a time it seemed to improve, and during summer was nearly all right, but this winter he has put it out once or twice. The enlargement is a little more pronounced. Can anything be done?

Ans.—Apply to affected parts this blister:
Binioididi of mercury, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 6 drams.
Mix well, rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well. Keep the colt tied up so that he cannot bite the parts while blister is on.

CONSTIPATION IN NEWLY BORN FOALS

Subscriber, Maryfield.—Have been troubled with colts being constipated when born. I lost two last year. Please advise me.

Ans.—Give tablespoonful doses of castor oil as required.

(2) Hens suddenly become weak in the back and unsteady on legs. The combs are bright; most of the affected ones have been laying but the shells are soft. Been feeding chiefly wheat all winter, a little barley and some oats, also good water. Kindly advise.

Ans.—Sprinkle lime over the floor of your hen-house so that the hens will pick a little of it up, and also give some lime water, ten drops to each hen daily.

HORSE SWELLING IN SHEATH

R. I. J., Sask.—A horse 12 years old has swelled up in hind legs and sheath; also the muscles between the thighs and flanks running from hip bone to ribs appear hard and cramped. He is only doing light work. What is the matter with him?

Ans.—Feed your horse bran mash for one day, giving no hay, and give on an empty stomach an 8 dram ball of aloes; after the purgative has acted give these powders:

Potassium nitrate, 3 ounces.
Magnesium sulphate, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

This trouble is likely to occur in a good thrifty horse, so when idle I would advise you to cut his feed.

WORMS IN PIGS

Subscriber, Baldur.—Kindly prescribe cure for worms in pigs, cure to be given in feed for young pigs four months old.

Ans.—Have these powders made up:
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Arnica nut, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give in feed to each pig at night.

MARE LAME IN HEEL

A. F. D., Man.—I have a mare that ran a snag in her hind heel about an inch up from the bottom. The hole is about two inches deep and the size of a pencil. Kindly advise the quickest remedy.

Ans.—Poultice the foot with linseed for 48 hours; after that inject a 1 to 1,000 solution of bi-chloride of mercury and then fill the hole with iodoform gauze and apply a bandage to keep it in place and free from dirt. Keep the mare in a box stall with plenty of good dry clean bedding.

RHEUMATISM IN SOW

A. M., Sask.—Sow two and a half years old went lame in one hind leg. I keep her in a straw shed and she sleeps in straw and manure; would that cause rheumatism? What would you advise giving?

Ans.—Give your sow plenty of dry, clean bedding taking away all manure, and give the following:
Salicylate of soda, 1 ounce.

Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed three times daily; also rub affected parts with liniment Saponia Co., twice daily.

RING WORM IN CATTLE

C. E. B., Lockwood.—Will you please subscribe treatment for greyish colored growth around nose and eyes of cattle commonly called ringworm.

Ans.—Paint the parts with tincture of iodine, taking care that none gets into the eyes.

HENS DYING

S. T. P., Neepawa.—I have had a number of fowls die this winter. They were comfortable and well fed. Would greasy food affect them as they sometimes had a quantity? If not, what might be the cause of so many dying?

Ans.—Consult one of your local veterinary surgeons.

STIFLE LAMENESS

S. M., Tantallon, Sask.—I have a gelding 2½ years old that has his stifle out and has been so since he was a colt. I have blistered him several times but it does not seem to help him. Kindly advise treatment.

Ans.—Have your horse fired and blistered by a competent veterinary surgeon.

MARE WITH BAD FEET

D. C., Sask.—What will make a horse's feet grow and get soft?

Ans.—Pack feet every night with clay and rub the following blister well round coronet:
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Binioididi of mercury, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix well, rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well; repeat the blister in three weeks if necessary.

NAVEL ILL

L. W., Artland, Sask.—What can be done for a young colt with navel trouble?

Ans.—When the foal is born disinfect the navel with a one to twenty solution of carbolic acid, three times daily.

MARE WITH DISCHARGE

G. G. G., Sask.—Since breeding mare discharges a whitish slimy substance from the womb; this is worse while driving. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—If you are sure your mare is not in foal wash the affected parts with a solution of creoline daily; before doing this make sure that the discharge is coming from the womb and not from the vaginal passage. In the latter case keep the passage perfectly clean by washing with the above solution. If parts are healed and discharge has stopped I see no reason why mare should not breed.

BREEDING TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLY

P. B. O., Sask.—Two-year-old filly of good size got hurt in the stifle; would you advise breeding her this summer?

Ans.—I would not advise you to breed a filly so young.

MARE NOT DOING WELL

A. M. E., Sask.—Mare four years old has been stupid all winter; though in fair condition she could not stand work or move around when turned out. Gave her a dose of opening medicine which worked quite severe; she passed a lot of very small worms and did well for a time; finally, however, she refused to eat barley and only enough to sustain life. She is falling away very fast and has a slight cough and at times runs at the nose and the eyes. Advise me what the trouble is and what to do.

Ans.—Have the following powders made up and give one in feed night and morning:
Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.

Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Areca nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders, also the following mixture:
Sweet spirits of nitre, 8 ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica, 4 ounces.
Tincture of digitalis, 4 ounces.
Give two tablespoonfuls in pint of water night and morning before feeding.

FOAL SUBJECT TO COLIC

R. R. XI., Sask.—If a mare dies of colic would the colts she raised be subject to colic also?

Ans.—Not necessarily.

HORSE GROWING NEW HOOF

W. F., Sask.—Horse has been lame in right foot ever since last seeding time. I have not worked him since haying time. Veterinary took decayed matter out just above his foot. He got better for a time then became very lame. He is now growing a new hoof which seems to pain him a lot. Kindly prescribe treatment.

Ans.—I advise you to have your veterinary surgeon look at this hoof again as it may require another surgical operation. In the meantime keep the parts perfectly clean by washing with a solution of creoline. Stop poulticing till the veterinary surgeon has seen horse.

MARE WITH URINE TROUBLE

W. B., Alta.—I have a mare that urinates quite often and not very much at a time; she passes blood at times. What is the trouble?

Ans.—I would advise you to call a veterinary surgeon as the fact of blood being passed at times may be due to stone in the bladder, which would require an operation to remove. It may also be due to rupture of some blood vessels. If you

can't get a veterinary surgeon procure the following:

Tincture of iron, 3 ounces.
Give one teaspoonful in feed 3 times daily; also these powders:
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 3 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE IN POOR CONDITION

C. B. Y. G., Sas.—I have a mare nine years old who eats well but seems to fail in flesh and life. I have had to feed wheat straw and chopped oats all winter with lots of chaff. What would be likely to fatten her and loosen her hide?

Ans.—Give an eight dram ball of aloes on an empty stomach; after the ball has operated give two teaspoonfuls of Fowler's solution of arsenic once daily, at night, in feed for ten days. Also make up the following condition powders:

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Nitrate of potash, 2 ounces.
Gentian, 4 ounces.
Nux vomica, 2 ounces.
Mix well and give a table spoonful in feed night and morning.

MARE OUT OF CONDITION

E. B. L., Sask.—Mare while carrying foal bloated up at times and would have a sort of spasm for three minutes at a time; she would draw her neck into her shoulders, which the veterinary said was caused by her belching wind. He told me that the mare had stomach trouble. She loses her appetite every three weeks for about two days. She is now thin but improving. I would like to get her into good condition if you would prescribe.

Ans.—Give your mare twice a week a cupful of boiled linseed in warm feed at night and get the following powders made up:

Sulphate of iron 1½ ounce.
Potassium nitrate, 1½ ounce.
Gentian, 3 ounces.
Nux vomica, 1 ounce.
Mix and divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE WITH BONE ENLARGEMENT

A. M., Milestone, Sask.—Mare has small bone-like enlargement just below the front left knee joint on the inside and is a little lame. Also a five-year-old gelding has a similar enlargement on the left front knee joint. Kindly advise me what to do.

Ans.—Apply the following once a week, painting on with a brush:

Binioididi of mercury, ½ dram.
Per-chloride of mercury, 1 dram.
Alcohol, 1 ounce.
To the gelding apply the following b'ister:
Binioididi of mercury, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 6 drams.

Mix and rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease well.

COW WITH EYE CLOSED

S. H., Churchbridge, Sask.—Cow has eye completely covered with flesh, it looks like proud flesh and runs pus. Kindly prescribe treatment.

Ans.—If possible have veterinary surgeon operate on eyelid. If this is not possible inject the following into eye twice daily:

Nitrate of silver, 10 grains.
Distilled water, 2 ounces.

OX PASSING WIND

R. T. B., Man.—Kindly give treatment for ox that passes a great deal of wind and gas.

Ans.—Give your ox the following:
Tincture of nux vomica, 4 ounces.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 3 ounces.
Two tablespoonfuls in a pint of water three times daily before feeding; also these powders in feed three times a day:

Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces.
Gentian, 3 ounces.
Ginger, 3 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders.



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The Pure Seed Movement

Continued from Page 34

The following method of cleaning seed is described by John Fixter, farm superintendent of Macdonald college, Ontario:

"The fanning mill is one of the most difficult machines to work on the farm. The operator must be governed by the conditions of the grain he is cleaning. Wheat weighing sixty pounds per bushel, barley forty-eight, oats thirty-four are all different sizes. There are also different weights and sizes in each of these grains mentioned. It is, therefore, not only necessary to use different sized screens and sieves and riddles, but also to regulate as to wind and shake of the shot.

"In cleaning oats for seed the first operation consists in separating some of the small seeds and blowing out the chaff. Some of the seeds go through the small screen under the hopper, but a certain amount will go through the screen in the lower shot. To make a perfect job and to get out all the larger weed seeds such as vetches, cockle, wild buckwheat, or even wheat and barley that are not the same size and weight as oats, requires care. The grain will require a second cleaning, and the machine will need to be arranged differently. The riddles are to be arranged as for cleaning wheat, and anything of the size and length of wheat should go through the riddles, and the large, plump, long, heavy oats should go over the back of the machine. Care must be taken to see that the proper slant is on the riddles so as to carry the oats over, allowing all other grains, etc., to go down under the mill. In regulating the wind and shake use very little wind, as you do not want to blow any of the light seeds or small wheat or barley over the oats. As to shake, have very little so that the oats will not be stood on end and go through the screen, but slide quietly over the back of the mill.

Cleaning Wheat for Seed

"After the chaff and all small seeds are removed take out one or two of the wheat riddles and open all the wind boards wide open. Good plump seed weighing sixty pounds to the bushel will take more wind than the average fanning mill can supply. The good heavy grains can be blown over but all the lighter grains, also oats and barley, ought to find their way over the back of the machine. Care must be taken to use conductors to carry the grain near enough to the back of the machine to give the wind a chance. When there is still some small grains or seeds left, I have found it sometimes necessary to run the grain over twice. Should white caps (wheat hulls) be found troublesome to remove select one of the long screens belonging to the lower shoe, just large enough to let the wheat through; place the screen under the hopper and this will extend far enough back to carry the whitecaps out over the machine. This long screen put in the same position will also be found useful in cleaning oats; wherever there are thistle tops or joints of oat straw amongst the grain this screen will remove them."

The production of good crops does not depend upon the seed alone, for if the best seed is put in badly cultivated ground it may not do so well as inferior seed sown in properly prepared soil. But it is certain that, all other things being equal, the superior seed must have an advantage, not only because like produces like, but because a plump seed can nourish the first blades better and longer than a thin shrunk seed, thus giving the infant plant a better start and better hold of the soil ere it loses the nourishment afforded by the kernel. It only requires about the same amount of labor and expense in sowing good seed and harvesting a correspondingly good crop. Many experiments have shown that sowing good, plump, heavy seed will result in a yield of at least five to ten bushels per acre more than the unscreened seed will produce.

How Wheat Yields are Reduced

The lack of good seed not only causes a decrease in the yields of the crop but it is also conducive to the fungi scourges. Professor H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experimental station, in showing how crops are deteriorated by fungi, says the following:

"After some nine years study upon the wheat crop of the Red River Valley, I announced that the cause of deteriorated yields was not primarily due, as usually conceived, to a decrease in the nitrogen content of the soil, but rather to the pres-

ence of numerous root-rot and blight-producing fungi which attacked the crop after the same manner as the wilt fungi attacked the flax crop. I also said that the use of fresh barnyard manures containing straw from the diseased fields when spread upon the land is a very destructive process. This practice rapidly scatters the wheat diseases to new lands and injures those lands for wheat cropping. Numerous experiments by culture methods in the greenhouse supplementing those of our field plots are now so far completed as to furnish conclusive evidence that these first statements were well founded. Extensive plot experiments were planned, in which twenty inches square of soil were used. The soil taken to fill these boxes was taken from old wheat lands which no longer raised any plump wheat and had grown approximately forty continuous crops. Some soil was treated with various chemical disinfectants and, in some cases, sterilized under high steam pressure. Healthy seeds, modified hot water treated, planted in the sterilized beds produced healthy, strong, heavy stooling plants with good roots and underground stems. The same seed planted in the old wheat lands which had not been sterilized produced feeble plants, the underground stems early evidencing decay, the cortex of their roots sloughing off. Shrivelled seed, internally diseased treated, produced diseased plants even in well sterilized soils, but these grew much stronger than from the same seed untreated and planted in sterilized soil. In this case young roots are stunted or killed almost as soon as formed and no stooling occurs.

"The characteristics of the diseases are so definitely shown in the crop that photographs taken of the roots and stems plainly show the results of the experiments. All persons who have seen these experiments no longer question that the chief cause of deteriorated yield and shrivelled seed in the old wheat lands of the Red River Valley is due to fungus infested lands and infested deteriorated seed.

"These experiments associated with numerous field observations and laboratory studies lay bare a real cause and reason for proper rotation, seed selection and treatment. They also prove conclusively why it is that formaldehyde treatment is always beneficial, even though there is known to be no smutty wheat in the seed. New studies conducted by this department have demonstrated the fact that wheat crops are quite commonly attacked by three or four types of minute fungi not heretofore recognized as definite wheat parasites. These parasites not only attack the wheat heads and grains, but gain entrance to the interior of the grain and bring out blighting and a shrivelling, and also live over in the soil

after the manner characteristic of flax wilt and flax canker fungi. It is therefore important that seed treatment and rotation of crops be followed for exactly the same reason as given for the prevention of the diseases of flax. As the wheat crop is much more general in its distribution than flax it will be more difficult to gain as definite immediate results.

Recommended Treatment

"Obtain home-grown seed of pure variety; select the brightest, plumpest and heaviest type of berry possible. Grade this grain by means of a heavy blast, preferably vertical, in such manner as to eliminate the light weight, shrivelled kernels. Treat the seed as recommended for smuts of wheat, either by the formaldehyde method or the modified hot water method. As these diseases of wheat often attack the grain internally it is possible that some new method of seed treatment will yet supplant the ones now in common use, though they are extremely efficient. Sow the treated grain upon soil that has not lately been occupied by wheat. The rotation should be of such nature as to introduce one or more thorough cultivations of the soil, such as that necessary to produce a potato crop. In fertilizing with barnyard manures any land which is to be sown to wheat use thoroughly composted manure, that the diseases which are resident upon the wheat straw commonly used in animal bedding may be killed by the composted process."

How to Procure good Seed

It may be difficult for many farmers to procure pure seed at present, as the supply is limited in many sections of the West. There are many farmers, however, who have taken up the work of growing registered seed with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and will have a fair quantity for sale. These farmers usually advertise in the farm papers so that the farmer can locate addresses by looking up the seed ads. Information regarding good seed can also be obtained by writing to any of the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, whose names and addresses are given in this article. There are also numerous seed companies, thoroughly bona fide, who advertise extensively in the farm papers. They sell good seed and many of them have established varieties of grain that hold a leading place amongst the cereal grains of the West.

There is nothing to hinder every farmer in the West from making a start this spring to grow his own registered seed. Every farmer should be practical. Most men who live on their own farms and oversee the cultivation of their own land are commonly regarded as practical farmers. Let it be said, however, that the word

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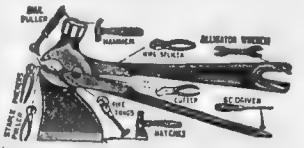
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practical is too generally misapplied in this connection. To be practical means to put into practice those methods that are well known and easily applied. There is little doubt but that the principles regarding seed, and the methods of procuring it are fairly well understood, but not so generally practised. There is, therefore, even greater need for the application of the knowledge in agriculture at present possessed than the wider dissemination of further principles less understood. The West owes much to the practical farmer who will practice.

Agents are Coining Money

selling this Combination Tool. Sells at night. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer. MAY MFG. CO., ELOBA, ONTARIO



SHIP YOUR
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THE BEST FOR THE WEST
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SASKATCHEWAN

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The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S. G. badges (ladies)	.50
S. G. pendants (gent's)	.50
S. G. buttons	.05

OBJECTS

- To feed and clothe some hungry child.
- To gratify the wish of some invalid.
- To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Hargrave St.
- To maintain the Fresh Air Home at least for three months in the summer.

MOTTO

Be cheerful and helpful under all circumstances.

BE PLEASANT

Working rule for every day:
Be pleasant.
In all that you may do or say,
Be pleasant.
You feel not always bright and gay,
But you can always have a way
That's pleasant.

Unsmiling faces seem to frown,
But friendly smiles light up the town
And help to bring Heaven's comfort down
To hearts Earth's joy has failed to crown;
So be pleasant.

Unpleasant some may be to you,
Yet be pleasant.
It only matters what you do;
You be pleasant.
To love those only who love you
Is Pagan, Christians none can do.
So keep pleasant.

And this is what I think of Heaven;
It's everywhere, where souls forgiven,
In blood of Christ made white and shriven,
Are by His love divinely driven
To be pleasant.

Elizabeth Sartwell,

Lakemont, N. Y.

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud;
When a bit of laughter gets ye
An' yer spine is feelin' proud,
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minute that ye sling it
It's a boomerang to you.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

- How to organize: (if possible)
- (1) Invite ten ladies to meet with you some afternoon.
 - (2) Send 25 cents for manual containing exercises, order of business, etc.
 - (3) Elect president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, etc.
 - (4) Pay your dues with any act of kindness which comes to hand. By looking around you will find some stranger in your midst who should be called upon, some sick convalescent to whom a member might go and read aloud. Some sick mother who needs help with the family sewing—



WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINE GIVEN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

The above cut shows the best steam engine we have ever handled. The boiler is polished Blue Steel finished; Fire Box and Base of finished sheet steel. The Boiler trimmings are filler and whistle. The Walking Beam and its support are steel. The balance wheel has finished face, and shaft carries a small pulley to which a belt can be attached to run small toys. Height 10 inches, length 10 1/2 inches. Every engine is thoroughly tested before packing and is fully guaranteed. We give it free to you for a few hours' work selling our postcards. Write today for \$4.00 worth of our beautiful Litho-Art postcards, comprising Love Scenes, Comics, Landscapes, Greetings, Best Wishes, Birthdays, Easter, Views of Western Canada, Cowboys, Etc., to sell at 8 for 5c. When sold, return money and we send steam engine.—WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 9, Winnipeg, Man.

BOYS! GIRLS!

\$1.00 FOR YOU

Send your name and address for 20 packages New Novelty, Flip-flap, fast selling Post Cards, to sell at 2 cards for 5 cents. Return us \$1.00 and keep \$1.00 for your trouble, or return us all the money and receive a \$2.00 Fountain Pen Free. These Cards sell at sight.—WINNIPEG MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. G.

some neighborly kindness to be done somewhere. Do something for somebody quick. Resolve never to listen to or repeat an unkind story in your sunshine meetings. Resolve to forget self and work for the benefit of all. Everything you do must be done for Sunshine.

Send the name chosen for your branch and also send list of officers, members, etc., and state any particular work you wish to take up.

MARGARET.

MID-DAY LUNCH ROOM

274 Hargrave St.

The mid-day lunch room has been opened just one week and two hundred and fifty meals were served. The girls so far have been thoroughly satisfied and we hope indeed that we can make it pay. The license is a heavy item, \$10 being the charge for two months permit to sell meals and thirty dollars per year. This will of course handicap the workers, but we will hope that this can be met in some way before the 1st of May. The idea was to make our expenses only and no profit; but we must still pay the fees. The work is growing heavier every day, girls coming in constantly to look for situations, elderly women



CHILDREN'S BADGE, - FIVE CENTS

Don't you want one?

for work by the day washing and ironing or scrubbing. Homes wanted for babies and little girls. Advice and comfort sought on many subjects and many problems of life. So many girls thrown out of employment without a minutes' warning, away from friends and with no chance of earning anything for a week or two—God help them; we can do so little for them, even if they knew of the 10 cent meal they would not even have the ten cents. Several faces we missed on Monday at the dinner hour. Oh! she could not come she lost her work Saturday night. What will she do? Has she a mother? Oh no, guess she'll have to do. And then to think that we cannot go for lack of funds and take these girls and save them from the hunger, cold and worse than all, the dread that they may not be taken on again, and then what will become of them? Who cares or remembers them in the firm they have served honestly and well in their small way?

ONE WAY TO PAY DUES

To send any surplus articles to Margaret. Mrs. Alden always says that no difference what is needed, it is most likely that somebody has that very article to pass on, and would be glad to do it if they only knew of the need. So through the Sunshine page we speak out and let the world know where to place the surplus.

If we could only get the surplus where the deficit is, there would be little trouble in this world. It is the uneven distribution which is making all the ups and downs of life. So pay your dues by finding out some want and supplying it, at the earliest possible moment.

Wanted for the Sunshine Home and Mid-day Lunch Room

- (1) A heavy curtain.
- (2) Few curtain rods.
- (3) Sheets and pillow cases. Pillows.
- (4) Cutlery and glass.
- (5) Butter, eggs, potatoes, preserves, jam, lard, etc.

A GREAT HELPER

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you twenty-five cents, to help some poor little girl or boy in some way or the way you think best. I live in the country. I think the Sunshine Guild is a very nice club, so I am joining it. I like to read very much. I have been in Alberta for almost two years, and in that time, I have read forty-seven books. The school house is a mile and a half away through the fields. We have a good trail, and if we hurry we can walk it in thirty minutes. I am in the first part of the third book, when I was first up here, I went in the first book. I am nine years old. I will be ten the twelfth of November, I am four feet and five inches. I take music lessons, and I hope to be a musician some day. I would like to correspond with any member of my own age. My address is:

RUTH BOOSE.

Champion, Alta.
Dear Ruth:—Many thanks for your nice letter. You must be a great reader and also a good clever little girl. Try and obtain some new members among your school friends. Write often. I hope some of the Sunshine chicks will write to you.

MANITOBA

A SUNSHINE GIRL

Dear Margaret:—I like my button very much and wear it every day, I am trying to be a little Sunshine girl. Please tell the other little members of the Guild that I think Margaret is a lovely sunny lady and I am going to try and be one too. With love from,

DOROTHY RYAN.

Rosser, Man.

Mrs. D. A. Laurier, Man.—Many thanks for your loving letter and I am very glad indeed of your offer of help. We are always glad of Sunday School papers, I am collecting for Mr. Jones now and also sending to the Ninette and isolation ward of General Hospital. The papers are light and with short stories do not tire the sick unnecessarily. I am in urgent need of babies' clothing. Ten sets will be necessary during the next month. I am now very busy in the home and won't be able to visit much this month but will pass on the papers to any one going to the hospital.
Salma Hawkinson, Valley River, Man.—Hearty welcome to the Guild. Yes, I am very anxious to

obtain new members. Am sending membership card and button.

Frances Goldsmith, Durban, Man.—Many thanks for papers, etc. Write me a longer letter and tell me more of yourself.

Mrs. W. H. Orr, Wellwood, P.O., Man.—Many thanks for cards, etc. Will see that card etc. are made.

Gladys & Merle McDonald, Virden, Man.—

Glad to hear from you. I will do as you wish.

Write me a long letter dear children!

SASKATCHEWAN

Wm. E. Parr, Bradwardine, Sask.—You are now a member of the cradle guild and must never cry but just smile all the time.

Hattie Parr, Bradwardine, Sask.—Many thanks, dear child, for your application form. I am sending membership card and button to you and Jack.

Mrs. G. K. Wauchope, Sask.—We have only one little girl at present and she is just four years of age. The mother is a widow and having very hard times.

Berg I. M. Williamson, Brownlee, Sask.—Yes it would indeed be nice to have all your school friends join the Sunshine Guild. Please send your sisters' names and I will enroll them. Glad so many take the Guide.

Hazel Helern, Claret, Sask.—Many thanks for \$1.00 sent Feb. 18th. I will forward button and card. The balance will go to emergency fund.

Mrs. H. R. Arden, Man.—The baby girl is just three months and another girl four years. Send references (written) as this saves time. What would you do about train fare for the matron, could you pay this?

Carmen Stock, Burnham, Sask.—Glad you like button and membership card and hope you will try to obtain new members.

ALBERTA

Ernest L. Doolittle, Hearty welcome to our Guild. Glad that the boys in Alberta are answering the call. We will soon have enough boys to form Sunshine Boy Scouts. Write often and if you try to scatter Sunshine you will succeed.

Ola and Alta Short, Sunny Slope, Alta.—Many thanks for gifts to Sunshine. I should like to hear from you again. I am sending button and membership card. Won't you ask Miss Archibald to help you form a branch of Sunshine?

Ruby Huntley, Ferry Point, Alta.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. Would be glad to hear from you again. Can you form a branch of Sunshine among your friends?

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all overdue postage and it frequently runs up to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

MARGARET.

THE BIRD'S SONG

Hark to their music—
The birds of the air
Are chirruping softly—
Just hark, everywhere
Tenderly singing
At break of the dawn,
Waking the world as
They welcome the morn.

Hark, little children!
The birdies all say,
Rise from your slumber
And greet a new day.
Sing in the sunlight,
Be happy and bright,
Just like the birdies
Who welcome the light.

WEEKLY MESSAGE HELPS

Dear Margaret:—I want to let you know that your weekly message and the lovely verses in The Guide are a great help to me whenever I feel discouraged and lonely. I was made a member of your branch at Christmas, but have never written to you before. I have not been able to do very much yet but I hope never to let a chance go by, however small, if I can help. Yours is indeed a splendid work and one that will win the approval of the Master. You have His own words in Matt. 25—34, 35, 36. Why it's encouragement enough for all the days down here, if we only keep it in mind. Hoping you will always have success and a willing band of helpers.

"A SINCERE WELL-WISHER."

Dear Friend:—Your letter came as a ray of Sunshine. One is not always understood even in this work of scattering cheer. And while I never become disheartened I am very glad to know that my messages cheer and help my friends and readers. I will read the verses mentioned and pass them on. It is indeed good news that a circle will be formed and I know that it will indeed prove a blessing to all. Never to miss a chance of performing a kind act is just the true Sunshine spirit and will be a help to all near you. Write often and tell me more of yourself. May your wishes be fruitful as I require a great band of workers to do one-half of the work planned for Sunshine.

SENT PAPER DOLLS

Dear Margaret:—These are for some little sick girl that loves paper dolls. This is all I have to send now. I love your page in The Grain Growers' Guide.

A LITTLE FRIEND.

March 4th, 1911.

Dear Little Friend:—I am glad you love my page. Won't you send name and address so that I can send membership card and button? Many thanks for dolls.

A BOY MAYOR

Boys, how would you like to be mayor of a big city for just one week? That is exactly what a boy in San Francisco was. His name is Ben Katz, and, although only thirteen years old, he was selected for the position from a crowd of 45,000 schoolboys.

This is how it happened. All the boys of San Francisco joined in a boys' week to help deserving

youngsters and to create an interest in Columbia which has done a great deal for poor children. The mayor of the city was interested in the boys, and agreed to turn over the keys of the city to a real live boy for one week.

The next thing was to find the boy. The principals were asked to each name two of the brightest boys in their schools. When this had been done, it was left to the boys of the schools to elect the ones who should enter the final race. These thirty-five boys were sent before a committee of men to be examined. These men had spent many years of their lives working for boys. After a strenuous examination, the candidates were at last reduced to six. These six boys were then sent before a committee composed of the city's most prominent business men. They were put through a thorough examination, and at the end of it Ben Katz was unanimously elected mayor. He is the only boy in the world who was ever a real mayor. He is very bright, and could discuss almost any subject, but the one thing he refused to talk about was politics.

PLEASE NOTE

All parcels and letters to be addressed to "Margaret," Grain Growers' Guide, 275 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg. Checks, money, etc., to Mr. W. H. Quinn, assistant treasurer.

THE CHEERFUL MAN

I met a cheerful man to-day,
And stopped to chat with him awhile,
"Why is it you are always gay,
"Why is it that you always smile?"
I asked him, "Have you never known
A disappointment, or a woe,
And has no plan been overthrown
That you had hoped, would be a go?"

"Sure thing!" he said. "I've had my woes,
I've had two fortunes wiped away,
But I've no time to think of those
Affairs which happened yesterday.
I've had my plans go wrong, and I
Have pressed my lips to sorrow's cup,
But when I'm down, I never cry,
I spend my time in getting up."

"You see, the way I work is this,
If I get licked to-day, all right,
And if my plans should go amiss,
I won't forget that I can fight.
Nor will I sit around and sob,
But I'll be up at break of day,
Out hustling for another job,
And try to win some other way."

"That's why you see me smiling now,
I may get knocked down now and then
But you can wager, anyhow,
That I will soon jump up again;
There is no easy road to fame
To win success is quite a chore,
Why, half the big men I can name,
Have failed a dozen times or more."
—Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

THINK PLEASANT THOUGHTS

When you are dropping off to sleep try and think of something pleasant, and don't screw up your eyes and draw down the corners of your mouth, for both these habits help to bring wrinkles. But really one needs to think pleasant thoughts in the day-time too. Pleasant thoughts bring a pleasant expression to the face, which, as the years go on, become permanent. The people you meet who have pleasant expressions are the ones who have never allowed hard or unkind or discontented thoughts to find a resting place in their minds.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Dominion Express
Money Orders and
Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World.

Absolutely the best way
to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED
Money sent by Telegraph and Cable
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Rates for Money Orders

\$5 and under	8 cents
Over 5 to \$10	10 "
" 10 to 20	12 "
" 20 to 50	15 "

On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

WHAT IS SLEEP?

How To Woo It

An old psychologist says that sleep is the result of changes in the circulation of the blood of the brain; the modern psychologist defines sleep as a sort of pathological process caused by poisons generated by fatigue circulating in the blood, narcotizing the brain and sleep ensues; and when these poisons have been eliminated the sleeper awakes.

So much for the big worded definitions of the learned; but in contradiction of their learning comes the daily observation of the common-place on-looker, who knows that the lazy man is the sleeper and the hard worker is often unable to sleep because of over fatigue. In comes a third authority who says sleep is a function of defense against exhaustion, but this is opposed by the many evidences before us of heavy sleepers who never exhaust themselves and never intend to, and everybody must sleep whether a worker or not.

A more practical aspect of the subject is how to obtain sleep if threatened with extensive sleeplessness; as sound restful sleep as a factor in health cannot be over-estimated.

It appears that humans can exist longer without food than without sleep. Animals can exist, it is said, twenty days without food though they would die in five days if utterly deprived of sleep. The more or less celebrated Dr. Tanner, of a quarter of a century ago, who fasted about forty days (as a test of endurance without food) proved how long man can live without food. He was supplied with water in small quantities, however, during the fast.

Sleep Needed

Some clever statistician claims to have discovered that a child needs eight hours' sleep, a woman seven and a man six, out of every twenty-four. Very few people get too much sleep and certainly the table given is scant measure for anyone of the three classes mentioned, and it is easily proven that the average man needs more sleep than the average woman, and gets it, but neither gets quite enough, for sleep is nature's best medicine, her strongest agency in restoring wasted strength and in reviving low spirits. "Joy cometh in the morning" is the hope that the Scriptures hold out to the downcast and forsaken, because the sleep that night is expected to bring revives courage, and failure takes a less dismal hue in the morning; and the deeper the sleep the more beneficial are its effects.

Anyone who feels that he is losing the habit of sleep cannot do better than to give every other interest a second place and concentrate upon restoring the habit.

The herald of every case of nervous prostration and many other nervous and mental disturbances is loss of sleep. So many causes contribute to this great and prevalent evil that no fixed procedure can be urged to forestall it.

Experienced medical advice for your particular case would seem to be the soundest advice. Indigestion takes the lead among all causes as a preventive of sleep, so say the medical fraternity. But they go further and say indigestion takes its rise in "worry, excitement, grief, shock or remorse." This makes a serious case, for it is most difficult to root out either worry or grief. The easily acquired but almost unconquerable habit of taking worries and troubles to bed is the acme of misery. It is said the worry habit springs from an unbelieving, apprehensive skeptical lack of faith in the good will of the universe, hence the panacea for sleeplessness which is based upon worry is a faith in the wisdom and good will of the Creator. To fully realize that worry is very much a bad habit and one to be gotten rid of at all costs is a step in the right direction.

It is possible to control the mind and actually to forbid it to dwell upon troubles needlessly. Attack the matter that worries you, give it your very best thought and effort while you're at it; then dismiss it until you have refreshed yourself by a sound sleep; then try it again. Everything does not have to be settled all in a minute. The last word on "over-work" seems to be that "break downs" do not result from that cause but from badly planned work. "Work done in the wrong spirit and with a sense of internal friction" is the work that brings insomnia and the breakdown.

Many a woman, if not man, breaks down from the worry of never being able to catch up with her work.

Should Encourage Drowsiness

It is an old joke among physicians that they recommend their insomnia patients to go to church where the disinterest and mental monotony induces slumber. "He who would enjoy sleep must never resist the first onset of drowsiness," says Dr. McComb; and by every possible means encourage regularity in hours of sleeping. If sleep is to be enjoyed it must be earned, announces the same authority. If one could only look hopefully forward in the expectation

reconciles it to submission and acceptance of Fate's decrees; then grief and worry must recede for a time at least, however badly things seem to be going. Dr. McComb goes on to say that he who can commit himself "with confidence to the Infinite as he retires to rest will have little difficulty in winning the most blessed, if also the most mysterious gift bestowed upon humanity."

THE THEME

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart;
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And lend each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

—Susan Marr Spalding.

HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALTIES

By K. E. M.

In this day of "intensive farming" and other forms of specializing, there is no place where the prevailing idea can be more suitably and satisfactorily applied than in the domain of the housekeeper, and especially in her role as hostess. For instance, I have a friend who has made herself famous by her delicious "baked steak" dinners. To serve with this most satisfying meat dish, she has mastered the art of preparing hashed brown potatoes perfectly. When she wishes to entertain at dinner, her guests are not surfeited by a succession of frills and "fixins," but are positively regaled by a steak that is nothing short of perfection and a few simple accessories that do not detract from its glory.

Another hospitable woman has won honors with her chicken-pies. Served in a huge enameled basin with a rich crust cut into biscuits before being baked and the chicken cooked until the meat has



A Bachelor's Mansion, Dunleith, Sask.

that sleep will surely come it would help to bring it, because while sleep is not wholly a mental condition it is so much so that often the physical can be brought into subjection to the higher force; nevertheless a good plan is to approach the mind through the body by bathing and massage while courting sleep. How many victims of insomnia go to bed with the fixed conviction that they are going to put in one more wretched night; no use talking, they just are; it's their luck and no argument or persuasion can dissuade them from that mental attitude. Who could sleep under such conviction? The first thing to do is to get rid of that conviction. Anyone who persistently and conscientiously tries can empty his mind of any consecutive fixed thought.

Cardinal Newman tells us "there are some things which can be got only by renouncing them," and Dr. McComb says sleep is one of these things; but undoubtedly the last word on the subject comes from a noted English alienist whose wide experience in dealing with mental disorders justifies him in the following reasonable conclusion: "I would state that of all the hygienic measures to counteract disturbed sleep, depression of spirits, and all the incurable sequels of a distressed mind, I would unhesitatingly give the first place to the habit of prayer." This conclusion is a most reasonable one, because prayer tranquilizes the mind and

fallen from the bones, and plenty of extra biscuits baked for "more" if wanted, she does not have to worry about an elaborate salad or fancy dessert.

At a very fashionable winter resort I once knew a woman whose afternoons were quite the rage. Living in a tiny cottage with no servant, she was the most successful afternoon-tea hostess in the place because the other women knew that when they dropped in on her days at home they would be served, not with sticky cake or dry wafers, but with tiny hot buttered biscuits and a marmalade of rhubarb, oranges and chopped almonds unlike any other marmalade they had ever eaten. It was not difficult to manage. Early in the afternoon she prepared several small pans of biscuits and, with a friend to help pour the tea, she could run out to the kitchen at intervals and pop a pan into the oven of the gas-stove and have fresh ones for each caller. Another resourceful woman entertains frequently with sewing parties for her friends and, instead of refreshing them with the stereotyped salad and sandwiches or the almost inevitable ice-cream and cake, she delights their palate with nothing but hot gingerbread served with delicious cottage-cheese and a perfect cup of tea, but she has mastered the art of making that gingerbread until all who partake of it are firmly convinced that they never tasted anything like it before.

Nearly every housewife who can cook has some pet dish that she can prepare a little better than any one else, and she will do well when planning to entertain to make that her central idea and build a simple and satisfying repast around it.

"PALS"

A reader of the Companion has sent us this story. We give it in his own words: "A married couple, whom we will call James, came to be my next-door neighbors' not long ago. Mr. James seemed a very fine fellow. He spent most of his spare time working around his house, cutting wood, digging his garden, planting flowers, etc. It was a full month after their arrival in our vicinity before my wife met Mrs. James, and it was months later before I found out enough from her to enable me to tell you this little story.

"The woman was most unhappy. Before their marriage she had been a teacher of music and dancing. She was accustomed to a jolly, social life, and she loved it. She had been seven years married when we met her, during which time she had not been to a single dance or entertainment, nor had she for four years been so much as out for a walk with her husband.

"That, however, was not the real cause of her unhappiness. She told us about the sacrifice of her good times with regret, but it was with tears that she told us the rest. She could not go to her husband with any of her little troubles. She had tried it repeatedly, but always with the same result: 'He had no time for such nonsense.' These 'little troubles,' though they seemed small to the man, were of the greatest importance to the woman, who had no friends in her new home. She came to feel like a prisoner and a drudge, with no real companionship and with a husband who couldn't be bothered with her 'nonsense.'

"For all that, I believe the man loves his wife. Only he doesn't know the value of a loving wife, nor has he the slightest knowledge of the nature of woman.

"We couldn't help noticing in this same case that Mr. James was prominent in the church of which we were also members. He was a member of numerous committees, etc. Now why under the sun doesn't he put some of the energy which he shows in his church work into doing his duty at home, which, in this case, is clearly to take that little wife to a good opera, to a ball, or anything that would be a change for her? Why doesn't he see what I see, that he is losing his only real earthly gem—the love of his wife?

"Oh, careless husbands! Don't you know that it is really the easiest thing in the world to keep your wife's love if you only think a little about her and try to let her see that she occupies the first place in your heart? What's the use of loving her if you don't show it fifty times each day? And how completely she is yours if she sees that you go to her with your confidences and make her your 'pal'—she'd rather be that than your idol, even!

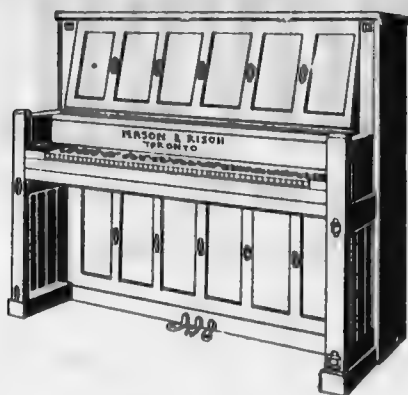
"Just take this from a normal husband. A woman will stand being overworked, half starved, abused, and she will continue to love you if you are only nice and thoughtful with her and put each day a little more sincere warmth into your kisses and a little extra pressure into your hugs.

"Don't make light of her little household tragedies. Remember that to her the failure of a batch of bread, the breaking of a piece of china, which seem small to you, is every bit as serious as the sudden drop in value of certain stocks is to you.

"At all events, make her your 'pal'." —W. H. Companion.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES

Rev. M. Rowena Morse, pastor of a church in Kenosha, Wis., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Third Unitarian Society in Chicago. Dr. Morse is said to be the first woman minister to receive a doctor's degree from a German university. She applied for the degree at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, but they would not confer it on a woman. Next she went before the governors of the University of Jena and asked for women the opportunity to earn the highest degree conferred, and finally carried her point. She is a suffragist. Rev. Gertrude von Petzold, M.A., who has returned to England after two years' ministry in the United States, has been offered the pastorate of the Waverly Road Unitarian Chapel, Small Heath, Birmingham. Miss



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Petzold is the author of a notable book, "The Story of a Truth-Speaker." She is an able lecturer, an eloquent preacher, and a strong suffragist.

TO YOUTH GROWN OLD (By Maurice Francis Egan)

What canst thou give, O Gifted, in return
For all the splendors that were shown
to thee?
How oft at sunrise thou in ecstasy
Didst see the sky and autumn
maples burn!
Thou canst recall perhaps when thou
didst learn
That God had made thee like to Him,
and free
To be thyself, and gave thee hope to
be
Fit for the heights for which thy soul
didst yearn:
And now, at sunset, eyes upon the ground,
Thou hast forgot, and know'st not
gratitude.
Ah, dwell upon the glory in thy day—
Its red and gold; think not upon the
mound
That shall inclose thee, lest to thee
intrude
Self-pity and self-love, to gloom thy
way!

KING GEORGE WEIGHS 160

Though it is often asserted that King George resembles the Czar like a brother, these royal gentlemen widely differ in the matter of weight. King George closely adheres to 160 pounds, while the Czar weighs only between 102 and 103 pounds. The late King Edward weighed 205 pounds. The weight of the German Emperor varies between 156 and 162 pounds when dressed. Part of the difference is probably due to the uniforms his Majesty wears. The weightiest monarch of Europe at this hour is the King of Bulgaria, who weighs 179 pounds. Emperor Francis Joseph weighs 153 pounds. The weightiest Queen of Europe is the Queen of Roumania, who tips the scales at 157 pounds.

Goe not halfe-way to meete a coming
sorrowe,
Butte thankful bee for blessings of
to-day,
And pray that thou mayest blessed bee
to-morrowe,
So shalt thou goe with joy upon thy way.
—Adolphus Goss.

SQUARE PEGS IN SQUARE HOLES

When you have found your place—
You will be happy in it—contented,
joyous, cheerful, energetic.

The days will be all to short for you.
Dinner time and closing time will come
before you realize it.

All your faculties will give their consent
to your work, will say "Amen" to your
occupation. There will be no protest
anywhere in your nature.

You will not feel you are wasting your
time because you are only "a blacksmith"
or a shoemaker or a nurse or a house-
keeper, because, whatever your occupation
or profession, you will be an artist instead
of an artisan.

You will not apologize because you are
not this or that, because you will have
found your place and will be satisfied.

You will feel yourself growing in your
work and your life broadening and deep-
ening.

Your work will be a perpetual tonic
to you. There will be no drudgery in it.
You will go to your task with delight
and leave it with regret.

Life will be a glory, not a grind.

HYGIENE THAT FAILED

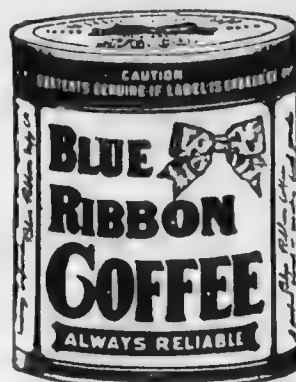
They say that the re-action and after-
glow of the cold morning baths are an in-
fallible cure for neuralgia," said Mr.
Shivers.

"Cold water, right out of the tap?"
cried Mrs. Shivers.

Mr. Shivers smiled a superior smile.
"It is not one freezing plunge, but a
gradual immersion, while you slowly
count six. Like this: One, you put in
one foot; two, you put in the other;
three, you sink on one knee; four, you kneel
on both; five, you plunge in your arms;
six, you immerse your body. Yes, I
shall certainly try it tomorrow morning."

Slowly and reluctantly at the appointed
time Mr. Shivers crept from his warm
bed, silently casting a look of reproach
on his smiling spouse, and into the bath-
room, and after a time she heard him say:
"O-o-one! Ouch! Oh! Two-o-o. Ow,
ow, ow, ow! Th-th-th-three!" followed
by a blood-curdling yell and a tremendous
splash. Then there was a succession of

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"A bird in the
hand is worth
two in the bush"

Just so, one coat of good paint is worth two coats of poor. Don't deceive yourself with the idea that in buying a cheap paint you save money. Buy the best on the market. It covers more surface, looks better and lasts longer and will give you "wear" service. If you buy a cheap paint, at the end of one or two years it will have peeled off, cracked or worn away. Get best results in your painting by using and insisting on your painter using good paint. There is a dealer in nearly every town who handles Sherwin-Williams Paint. Ask him for color cards and booklets. *The Little Paint Man.*

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A "TEACHER WANTED" Ad in The Guide will bring you applications from bright teachers all over Western Canada.

agonized yells, and what Mrs. Shivers at first took for a streak of lightning flashed out of the bathroom, plunged into bed, and rolled up itself tightly in the sheets.

"Why, Jeremiah!" gasped Mrs. Shivers. Mr. Shivers simply glared and shivered. "Woman!" he roared, when he had controlled his chattering teeth, "did you put that lump of soap in the bottom of the bath on purpose?"

COURAGE

(By Olive Tilford Dargan)

The gray trees are bare;
(Oh, the flush in the skies!)
Winter 's in the hair;
(Oh, the spring in the eyes!)

The wind runs a-cold;
(Oh, the fire in the west!)
Love is growing old;
(Ah, the bud on her breast!)

Life numbers its year;
(Oh, soul without day!)
Come, Heart, we will wear
Our youth all the way.

If half a lemon is left over, place it on a plate and turn a tumbler over it; it will keep fresh much longer than if exposed to the air.

To keep butter sweet in warm weather, pack the butter in a crock; make brine strong enough to bear up an egg, and pour over it.

LEADING TRAITS OF THE COMMON ANIMALS

Some one who was interested in animals studied their characters a short time ago, and read a great deal about them. His estimate of their leading traits was:

Ant, prudence; ass, stupidity; bat, blindness; bear, ill-temper; bee, industry; bull, strength; bulldog, pertinacity; cat,

deceit; cock, vigilance; dog, fidelity; dove, innocence; eagle, majesty; elephant, sagacity; fox, cunning; goose, folly; hawk, rapacity; hen, maternal care; horse, speed; lamb, gentleness; lark, cheerfulness; lion, nobility; monkey, frivolity; mule, obstinacy; ostrich, stupidity; ox, patience; owl, wisdom; peacock, pride; pigeon, cowardice; pig, obstinacy; robin, truthfulness; serpent, wisdom; sheep, silliness; spider, wiliness; swan, grace; tiger, ferocity; turkey, insolence; wolf, cruelty. Scrap book.



8903.—A Dainty Infants' Set.

Comprising Bonnet, Coat, Dress and Wrapper. Lawn or nainsook, with lace or embroidery edging will be suitable for the dress. The wrapper will develop nicely in eiderdown, flannel, flannellette, cashmere or silk. The coat is suitable for bedford cord, cashmere, bengaline, silk or poplin, and the cap may be made of lawn or silk. The pattern is cut in one size, and requires:
For the Dress—2 1/2 yds. of 36 inch material.
For the Coat—4 1/2 yds. of 27 inch material.
For the Wrapper—2 5/8 yds. of 27 inch material.
For the Cap—1/2 yd. of 24 inch material.

THE SENSE OF HUMOR

A German newspaper is seriously discussing the sense of humor, and in effect denying that women possess this faculty, which so largely influences temperament and makes for happiness. It is true that for some ages there was not much in life that would inspire humor in woman, for in her association with man she had so much of the real work to do that she had no time even to listen to humor, to say nothing about evolving it. But this is no time to say that women cannot perceive, understand or impart humor in its happiest manifestations. Some women, perhaps, in their zeal to secure suffrage and its attendant ills for their sex ignore the sense of humor altogether. They really have so much besides suffrage that they can afford to be as good-natured as man can possibly be. But in other fields of effort women promote the gaiety of nations as notably as men do. In what state of mind would we be, in fact, as far as the theatre is concerned, without the women who are true comedians both in creative and interpretative work?

HOUSEHOLD

Blankets are heavy and hard to handle, but they can be washed with comparative ease, and come out soft and white.

One pound of white soap, shaved; four or five large spoonfuls of powdered borax; boil in two gallons of water until dissolved. Pour into a large tub, fill two-thirds full of cold rain water, put in three single blankets, and let soak over night. Be sure and have blankets well covered with water.

Next morning lift up and down, pressing and working them, but do not rub, as rubbing and wringing hardens woollens. Shake them through four or five rinsing waters, or enough to remove all traces of soap. Squeeze out water necessary to pass them from one tub to the other; then without wringing, lift carefully from last water, hang on line, throw over



8896.—A Simple but Elegant Gown.

Ladies' Princess Dress with High Square Neck Opening, and with Two Styles of Sleeve.

White silk poplin, with embroidery in pastel tones or blue chiffon cloth with Persian banding would be very effective for this model. The design may be closed invisibly at the side front, or side back, and has a puff sleeve to the elbow, or may be finished with the one piece long sleeve, both of which are furnished. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

BOVRIL

BEARS THE HALL-MARK OF SCIENTIFIC APPROVAL

Tests made at the School of PHYSIOLOGY, Dublin, and reported in the Times of Sept. 3rd, showed that BOVRIL is not only a food itself, but it assists the assimilation of other foods.

It also creates a reserve fund of strength and thus protects the body against colds, chills, influenza and other dangerous diseases.

them a liberal supply of water, and let them drip dry. They will dry much more quickly than one would suppose. Dress skirts and trousers may be washed successfully in same manner, hung by waistband to line; let dry thoroughly, then sponge and press. Blankets that have been hardened by poor washing can be softened and made whiter if washed in this way. If hard water is used more soap and borax will be required.

Brown Nut Bread.—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of wheat flour with one-half cupful of corn meal and two cupfuls of graham flour. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add to the flours two cupfuls of sweet milk, one-half cupful of brown sugar and one-half cupful of molasses. When well mixed add one cupful of finely chopped walnut meats. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Lemon Sauce.—Add the juice of one lemon, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, one egg, and one slice of lemon to a pint of boiling water. Thicken with a dessert-spoonful of corn starch which has been dissolved in cold water. Boil two minutes, stirring constantly.



8889.—A Simple Fitted Corset Cover.

Ladies Fitted Corset Cover with Peplum. This design may be effectively developed in dimity, lawn, cambric, or muslin with lace or embroidery for decoration. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure, and requires 1 1/2 yard of material 36 inches wide for the 36 inch size.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

PEANUT POLITICS

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 10.

The conservatives have decided that the reciprocity agreement shall not be allowed to pass, and have announced their intention of talking from now till doomsday rather than allow it to come to a vote. In this policy, which was agreed upon at the beginning of this week, they are to be aided and abetted, or, perhaps it should be said, they are to be led, by Hon. Clifford Sifton, who is thus throwing in his lot with the men who but a short time ago were accusing him of all kinds of dishonest and disgraceful practices as a minister of the crown. The method which is to be followed is the simple one of moving amendments on every possible occasion, which will give the members an opportunity to speak repeatedly, and enable the opposition to attend the house in relays and keep it up forever if necessary.

The effect of this campaign of obstruction, if it is persisted in, will be not only to greatly prolong the session of parliament and prevent the house rising in time to allow Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the government to attend the Imperial Conference in May and the Coronation in June, but also to so take up the time of parliament that it will be impossible for the railway act amendments, the co-operative bill, the question of abattoirs and cold storage, and perhaps even the new grain bill to be dealt with this session. The opponents of reciprocity appear to be prepared to go to almost any length to prevent the agreement passing, and the only thing apparently that will influence them to abandon their obstructionist tactics will be such an expression of public opinion in favor of reciprocity as will show them that if they desire to retain their seats after the next election they must be content with a reasonable amount of discussion and permit the majority to rule.

People Approve Pact

During the past few days a flood of letters, telegrams and resolutions has been pouring into Ottawa from all parts of the Dominion, expressing approval of the pact, and demanding that the Canadian side of the agreement be carried out without waiting for the action of the United States Congress. On Wednesday a return, moved by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, was laid on the table of the house, showing copies of all communications received by the government on the question of reciprocity since January 1, and out of several hundred letters and resolutions a very large majority were in favor of the agreement. Among them were a large number of resolutions from local Grain Growers' Associations and from branches of the U.F.A., and there were also a considerable number from Western boards of trade. What has given the opponents of reciprocity most to think about, however, is the unanimous endorsement of reciprocity and the demand for imperial free trade by the Saskatchewan legislature, and the stand in favor of reciprocity made by Hon. F. W. G. Haultain. Mr. Haultain is thought a great deal of by the Conservative party at Ottawa, and, though there is only one member of the Saskatchewan delegation here (R. S. Lake, of Qu'Appelle), on the opposition side, Mr. Haultain's enthusiastic advocacy of reciprocity is making even the Manitoba Conservatives think that their friends at home, who have been assuring them that they may safely vote against the agreement, have been giving them false information.

Obstructionist Tactics

A start in the campaign of obstruction was made on Wednesday, when the opposition leader, R. L. Borden, moved an amendment in favor of postponing further discussion and action upon the proposed reciprocity agreement until after the next election. Mr. Borden made a long speech on this, padding his remarks with copious extracts from Hansard and its American equivalent, the Congressional Record. Hon. W. S. Fielding briefly replied for the government, saying that they had given their word to President Taft that they would

use their best efforts to pass the Canadian side of the bargain, and that the national honor required that this undertaking be fulfilled. Hon. Geo. E. Foster followed, largely with a repetition of Mr. Borden's speech, and, as the government side showed no disposition to carry on the debate, W. F. Maclean and W. B. Northrup continued from the opposition side. Hugh Guthrie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier afterwards spoke briefly, announcing the intention of the government to proceed with the matter without delay, and a division was reached immediately after dinner. The vote was a straight party division, except that Mr. Sifton, and Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, voted for the

Laurier on Reciprocity

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 11

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech on Tuesday, said that since the reciprocity agreement was announced in the house a month ago it had been reviewed, discussed and canvassed in the press, by public bodies and in parliament, and unless he greatly misapprehended the trend of public opinion the policy that it contained had met with the enthusiastic approbation of a large majority of the Canadian people. He was aware that the policy had not been universally accepted, and it was a well known fact that an organization had been created in the cities of Montreal and Toronto for the purpose of fighting the agreement, and to that he took no exception. He reminded the house that General Grant narrated the story that, when a young lieutenant in the United States army, he was riding in

first time with the Conservatives. Messrs. Bradbury (Selkirk), Campbell (Dauphin), Haggart (Winnipeg), Meighen (Portage la Prairie), Roche (Marquette), Schaffner (Souris), Sharpe (Lisgar), Staples (Macdonald), Lake (Qu'Appelle) and Herron (MacLeod), voted for the postponement, and Messrs. Magrath (Lethbridge), and McCarthy (Medicine Hat), were paired on the same side, while Dr. Molloy (Provencher), and Messrs. Cash (Mackenzie) Champagne (Battleford), Clark (Red Deer), Douglas (Strathcona), Knowles (Moose Jaw), McCraney (Saskatoon), MacNutt (Saltcoats), Martin (Regina), Neely (Humboldt), Oliver (Edmonton), Ruten (Prince Albert), Turriff (Assiniboia), and White (Victoria), voted against the amendment, which was defeated by 111 to 70.

In addition to the time occupied with the discussion on this amendment, two days and an evening sitting have been devoted to the reciprocity debate.

4,000 years, and now the conservatives asked Canada to adopt the Chinese policy.

Merely Stating Truisms

If he were to say that those who worked, worked with the object of disposing of the product of their labor, that they had the legitimate ambition of getting the greatest possible return for their labor and that they would be the better remunerated the more customers they had, he would be told that he was merely stating truisms, but these were the very things that were embodied in the proposition now before the house. All that was asked was to obtain for the man who worked in the fields the best possible remuneration for his labor.

Having congratulated Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson upon having obtained a very advantageous

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

company with a friend when they heard in front of them a most unearthly howling of wolves. His friend asked him how many he thought were in the pack and not wishing to exaggerate he said he thought there must be at least twenty. His friend smiled and said nothing, and in a few minutes they came in sight of the wolves and found there were just two (laughter).

Disappointed men often made a great deal of noise, but they were generally more numerous before they were counted. The wonder to him was that there should be any objection to this agreement at all. It was exactly along the lines of the policy advocated by the conservatives when in power and supported by the liberals, and Sir Wilfrid showed by reading a resolution moved by Sir John A. Macdonald that the avowed object of the national policy inaugurated by the old conservative chieftain was to bring about reciprocity between Canada and the United States. If Canada was still in the position in which the liberal party found it when they took office in 1896 he had no doubt this policy would be received with favor and exultation, but, now that the country was so extraordinarily prosperous, the conservatives told them not to go any further, to fold their arms and leave well enough alone. What was this country? Was it Canada, or was it China? The Chinese had left well enough alone for

arrangement without the sacrifice of any Canadian interest. Sir Wilfrid complimented speakers on both sides of the house on having, so far, carried on the discussion on a high plane, and said the objections which had been made to the arrangement were fourfold: first, that the effect would be to deflect the carrying trade from Canadian channels to American channels; second, that it would destroy our natural resources; third, that it would imperil our industries; fourth, that it would dissolve out autonomy and land us ultimately in the American Republic.

Railroad Traffic

With regard to the first point, so far as Canadian goods being carried through the United States to Great Britain and other countries were concerned, this arrangement did not affect the system now in existence by one iota. By means of the bonding privilege goods could at present be sent from Canada through the United States to and shipped from any American port without paying duty, and in the same way goods could come from the United States and be shipped through Montreal without being subject to any customs charges. No amount of legislation would prevent people trading in the natural channels, but if they left nature alone the trade would be carried on over Canadian lines because the distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool via

"EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

**FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST
AND STORM PROOF**

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 15 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
(Signed) **MADDEN BROS.**
Tinsmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.
The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory:
797 NOTRE DAME AVE. WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections.

Minneapolis and New York was 4,826 miles, and from Winnipeg to Liverpool via Fort William and Montreal was only 4,174 miles or 652 miles less. The experience of the past few years showed that our trade over the Canadian route was increasing by leaps and bounds compared with the trade over American channels. In 1900 the total amount of Canadian wheat exported from Montreal was 4,000,000 bushels; in 1910 it had increased to 14,140,000 bushels. Of American wheat the exports from Montreal in 1900 were 5,000,000, and in 1910 it was 10,000,000 bushels. As to goods which were exported from Canada to the United States for consumption in that country, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that while Great Britain might for some time to come take the whole of our surplus wheat, there were other products that the British market could not absorb, or could not absorb with the same convenience as the United States market could. Let the United States duty of \$4 a ton be removed from hay and there would be an immense trade developed from a large section of the province of Quebec along the shores of Lake St. Peter. The same applied to eggs, poultry and mining products. The trade with Great Britain would go on just the same, but we should raise more of these products than before. Then there was the cattle trade. The trade with Britain had been retarded by the cattle embargo, but now, if the Canadian farmers were not able to sell all their cattle in Great Britain, there would be a ready market in the United States.

Preferential Trade

It has been said that by this arrangement we were putting an end to every possibility of mutual preferential trade with Great Britain, but with that statement he took positive issue. The policy of the government in this matter was set forth by the Canadian ministers in Great Britain at the imperial conference of 1902. They had refused to take part in the controversy which was going on in England between the tariff reformers and the free traders, but they stated that if they could be assured that the imperial government would accept the principle of preferential trade generally, and particularly grant to the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from the duties now levied or hereafter imposed, they (the Canadian ministers) would be prepared to go further into the subject and endeavor to give the British manufacturer some increased advantage over his foreign competitors in the markets of Canada. That was still the policy of the government, and as this agreement gave the United States free entry into Canada only for natural products, which Great Britain did not wish to send to Canada anyway, he failed to see how this arrangement affected the granting of advantages to the British manufacturer.

Natural Resources

As to the argument that the agreement would destroy our natural resources, Sir Wilfrid said that soil, water, forests

and minerals had been given to man by the Creator for the use of man. The Indians were men after the hearts of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. They were great preservers of natural resources—they never used them. The commission for the conservation of our natural resources was intended to deal not with questions of political economy but with questions of physical science, and it would do an immense service to the country if it showed the people how to use the natural resources with prudence. It was said that our resources would be taken by the Americans. If the Americans took them they would pay for them, but whether they took them or not, if this arrangement went into effect the natural resources of this country would be made use of, and he hoped in a more prudent manner than at the present time.

Canadian Industries

The only objection that he knew of that was of any consequence was that this agreement would imperil our industries. But this agreement was chiefly concerned with natural products. There were no manufactured articles dealt with in it except agricultural implements, and there was a vast difference between reciprocity in natural products and reciprocity in manufactured goods. The Americans were far more concerned about obtaining reciprocity in manufactured goods than in natural products, but the Canadian negotiators would not consent to that. In so doing, he knew, they had not gone as far as certain sections of the community desired. A certain section wanted free implements, but they did not think it prudent or advisable to go that far. "And why?" Sir Wilfrid asked.

"The reason is that the men on the treasury benches, who are responsible, recognize in tariff matters the wide difference between manufactured and natural products. It is easy enough to put up a customs duty or enact a protective duty, but it is always a difficult task to decrease or remove such a duty. The reason is well known. It is obvious that if you raise the customs duty or impose a protective duty you create at once a fictitious temperature; and if the industries established under that tariff and under that temperature and condition, have to face suddenly a removal of the duty, you might annihilate in the course of one night millions of capital and reduce to non-employment thousands of operatives. That is why we have acted as we have done. We have gone very timidly, with great care, into this agreement. When we came into office in 1896, we had the same problem before us, the same consideration weighed upon us, and we took the utmost possible precaution—whilst giving, as we were bound to do, to the consuming public an abatement of the tariff—we took every precaution in so doing not to injure any existing industry, and I think we have been successful.

Implement Duty

"The only industry affected is that of agricultural implements, on some of which the duty has been reduced from 17½ per cent. to 15 and on others from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. It would have been pleasing for myself at all events to have gone beyond that, but we considered that if we did, we would perhaps not do justice to the large number who have invested money in these establishments.

"This government does not exist for the farmers alone or the manufacturers alone or for any one class, but for the manufacturers and farmers and for all classes which compose our nation. I do not admit that there should be any antagonism between class and class. I

do not admit that there should be any antagonism between the manufacturer and the farmer. The manufacturer is the best friend of the farmer, and the farmer is the best friend of the manufacturer. Let them walk hand in hand, let each profit; but so far as we are concerned, for 14 years we have administered the government of this country on these lines, trying to do away with class, trying to keep ahead of others, keeping always in mind the motto: 'Freedom for all and privileges for none.'

Imperial Ties

When he came to speak of the Imperial ties which it had been said reciprocity would weaken, Sir Wilfrid indulged in one of his characteristic flights of eloquence. First going back to the reciprocity treaty of 1854-66, he showed that instead of Canadian loyalty to the Motherland being weakened by that treaty, it was the negotiation of the treaty which killed the annexationist movement of that time, and that from the abrogation of the treaty came the confederation of Canada. Then, in an eloquent peroration he said:

"If my poor voice could be heard throughout the length and breadth of this country, and if, without any presumption, it could be heard also beyond the frontier, I would say to our American neighbors that, flattering as may be to their pride, the idea that the territory of the republic should extend over the whole continent from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico to the waters of the Arctic ocean, remember that we Canadians were born under the same flag as were our ancestors, a flag under which perhaps they may have suffered some oppression, but which to us has been, and is more than ever, the emblem of freedom. Remember that if you have founded a nation upon a separation from the motherland, we Canadians have set our hearts upon building up a nation without separation; that in this task we are already far advanced, with our institutions, with our national entity as a people, and with everything that constitutes a nation, to which we are just as devoted as you are to yours. Remember that the blood which flows in our veins is just as good as your own, and that if you are a proud people, though we have not your numbers, we are just as proud as you are, and that, rather than part with our national existence, we would part with our lives. If my voice could be heard that far, I would presume to say to our American friends: There may be a spectacle perhaps nobler yet than the spectacle of a united continent, a spectacle which would astound the world by its novelty and grandeur, the spectacle of two people living in amity side by side for a distance of 4,000 miles, a line which is hardly visible in many quarters, with not a cannon, with not a gun frowning across it, with not a fortress on either side, with no armament one against another, but living in harmony, in mutual confidence, and with no other rivalry than a generous emulation in commerce and the arts of peace. To the Canadian people I would say that if it is possible for us to obtain such relations between these two young and growing nations, Canada will have rendered to old England, the mother of nations, nay, to the whole British Empire, a service unequalled in its present effect, and still more in its far-reaching consequences."

Major Currie, North Simcoe, (conservative), followed the premier and reviewed the history of Canada for the past seventy-five years in an effort to show that Sir Wilfrid was wrong in almost everything he had said as to the policies and intentions of the political parties and their leaders in the past.

Elevator Legislation

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Galley, Ottawa, March 11.

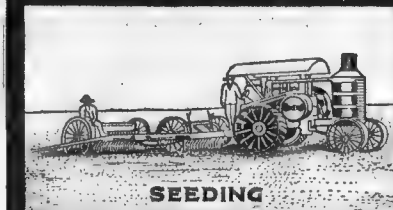
The Canada Grain Bill, which includes the new elevator legislation, has been under consideration by the senate, in committee of the whole, this week. Bills of this nature are usually gone through in detail by a smaller committee, where the discussion can be carried on more informally and interested parties may be heard and expert testimony taken, but Sir Richard Cartwright, the government leader in the senate, would not permit this course to be followed, saying that, while the bill was lengthy, there were only one or two contentious clauses. On these there would be ample opportunity for discussion, and interested parties could state their views to the

government or to members of the senate privately. He intimated that there might be opportunity given for persons to appear before a committee when the bill comes before the House of Commons.

This decision of Sir Richard Cartwright is taken as an indication that the government proposes to put the bill through the senate without any material amendment, and in view of the fact that the House of Commons is likely to have its hands full for some considerable time with the reciprocity discussion, the passing of the estimates, and the voting of supply, this does not meet with the approval of those interested in the bill. In addition to R. McKenzie, secretary of



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Modern Farm Horse

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It is especially adapted to the cultivation of summer fallow, also discing and seeding, because its drivers are supplied with a wave form of lug which enables it to travel easily over plowed ground without injurious packing of the soil; it can be used on almost any ground where horses can work.

Horses eat their heads off during the winter. Sell most of yours and buy a Tractor. Its a lot more economical in cost of keep and operation. Its daily "feed" is low-grade kerosene, costing only 11 cents net in Winnipeg. When idle the expense stops.

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the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, and James Bower, president of the U.F.A., there are a number of representatives of the elevator and grain dealers' interests here to watch the progress of the bill and to suggest amendments.

Elevator Men's Objections

The elevator men especially object to the clause which provides that no one may own or operate a terminal elevator who deals in grain or who is interested in the storage of grain otherwise than in a terminal elevator. F. T. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, who represents the Peavey interests, the owners of the British America Elevator Co., addressed an informal meeting of senators to-day on this question and pointed out that as the company had 500 country elevators in Western Canada and also controlled terminals of Fort William and Port Arthur, the bill would prevent them carrying on their business. F. B. Wells, of the same company, and W. D. Douglas and A. H. Searle who represent other Minneapolis grain firms doing business in Canada, supported Mr. Heffelfinger's contention, and in addition to discussing the matter with a number of senators and members of the House of Commons, the party had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier this morning.

The party were unwilling to discuss the effect of reciprocity on the wheat market, but on being pressed Mr. Heffelfinger declared that free trade in wheat would advance the price to Western Canadian farmers, especially in the lower grades. With the duty removed and a free entry allowed to the United States, he declared that American buyers would go into the Canadian West and bid for wheat direct to the farmer before it reached inspection point. The result would be that, whereas to-day farmers were paid by grades entirely, there would be purchases made and prices paid on values between the present grades. Between No. 1 Northern and No. 2 there was a difference of from

two to three cents a bushel and from No. 2 to No. 3 there was a drop of seven cents. Though a carload might be very near to the No. 2 specification the inspector, under the law, had no option but to place it in the next lower grade which was No. 3 and worth seven cents less. In his opinion buyers for American mills would give for such grain a price four or five cents higher than the standard quotation for No. 3. Wheat which had been injured in color by wet but had lost none of its flour making value now got "no grade" and was bought by Canadian millers at a considerable reduction in price. He thought that with more competition from American buyers the price to the farmer would be considerably increased.

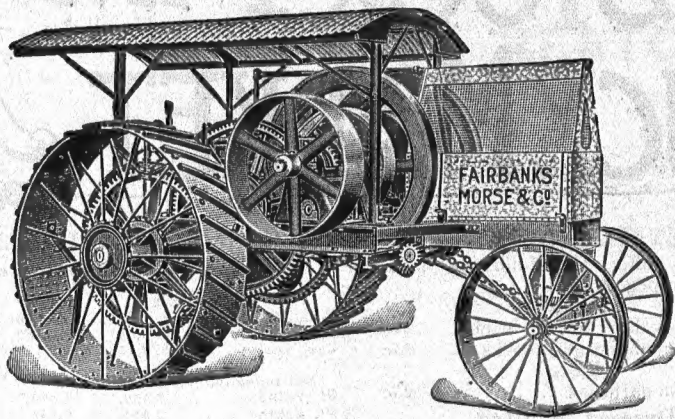
Little Discussion

All the clauses except these have been passed by the committee with very little discussion. When the section dealing with grades was reached, Senator Davis, of Prince Albert, suggested that provision should be made for the grading of Preston and other new varieties of wheat, which did not come within the present specifications, but were largely grown in the West. Senator Young, of Killarney, Man., thought an expert should be appointed to advise the government on the question of grades, and Sir Richard Cartwright said it would be the duty of the commission, to be appointed under the bill, to employ experts for this and similar purposes. The clauses left over will be taken up on Tuesday, March 14.

The question of the personnel of the commission is being discussed privately, and it is understood that a number of applications have already been received for positions on the board, which according to the bill as it at present stands, will consist of three members. It is the general impression among members and senators that one of the commissioners will be a lawyer, and that the other commissioners will be representative of the farmers and millers respectively.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Fairbanks Morse Tractors



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The FAIRBANKS-MORSE bristles with special features which make it the most practical engine for YOU to buy. We mention a few of these points below, but if you are interested, you should clip out the coupon and send for free catalogue. If you are not yet interested, get our catalogue and become so.

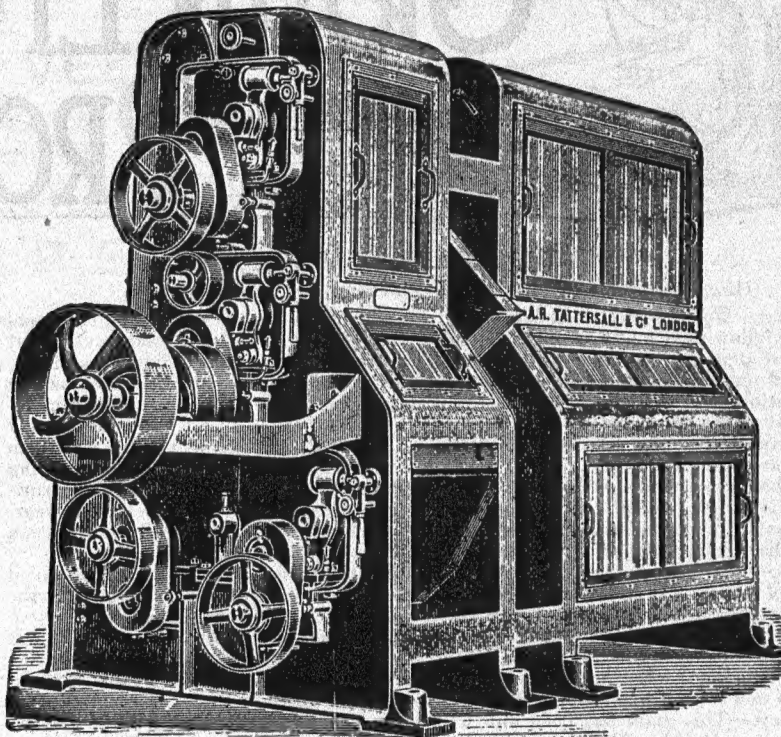
SIMPLE SLOW ENGINE SPEED, and CONSEQUENT LONG LIFE
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Warning to Farmers!

The condition affecting the value of the grain crops of the American continent this season have been so varied, unusual and active that we have considered it wise to sound a note of warning to our farmer friends. It is the speculator's role in all markets to turn all untoward events to their own advantage, and we have no doubt that past and present events have been and are being taken full advantage of. Therefore, regardless of all conditions, don't lose sight of the above and become unduly influenced erroneously.

WHEAT:—From the 1st September, 1910, until the present time there has been a decline of around 23 cents per bushel in Minneapolis May wheat, and 15½ cents per bushel in Winnipeg May wheat, that is from the highest point touched to the low point. The total amount of wheat grown in the United States in 1910 was 42 million bushels less than in 1909. The visible supply, which grain dealers can apparently only see, is around 14 million bushels more this year than last. Why is this? It is simply because the marketable surplus is this year displayed in the show windows, while last year farmers held an unduly large quantity in their bins at home. Conditions today are no different from what they were one year ago when Minneapolis May wheat was 16½ cents higher than today, and our May wheat 14¼ cents higher. The whole decline is the result of aggressive speculative activity giving undue prominence to superficial bearish factors. Actual reality does not warrant such prominence, and the result is probable that many farmers will either be forced, coerced or scared into selling out at the lower prices. According to present conditions in the light of other years, present prices should be 20 cents per bushel higher. Don't be victimized into selling your wheat at anything like present low prices.

OATS:—This is another cereal that has speculative sentiment against it for the present. Like wheat, the oats are being piled up in the show windows to impress the public—farmers chiefly. The bugaboo of large stocks is being continuously dangled before their eyes. A sight of the true condition behind the bugaboo would relieve the mind of the farmer holding oats considerably. The consumption of oats in the United States this year has been and is exceptionally large. Oats are fed to stock in place of barley or corn. Oatmeal mills are grinding steadily. They are making the most of present low prices. Of course for the present the show window stocks will not deplete very rapidly, but how about the oats being held in farmers' hands—both fed at home and marketed for feed in small towns? What will happen to the boasted visible when the invisible supply in farmers' hands rush towards the point of being exhausted? How long will even they last under such mighty inroads? Yes, the speculator is steadily marking his cards. Sentiment again, even the manufactured article. Farmer, here is a little advice:—Put a time padlock on your oat granary set for May 15, 1911, and don't allow your oats to be stolen, coerced or scared from you. Hang on!! Hang on!!

BARLEY:—The barley market is bullish, lock, stock and barrel. There is nothing else to it, and if the reciprocity agreement goes through there is little to prevent an advance in our market of 20 or 30 cents a bushel. Good malting barley in the United States is sailing up around the dollar mark, while our barley is still wallowing in the slime around the fifty cent mark. What an outrage! American barley growers securing a glorious profit, while our barley growers can only market at a loss or a mean little profit. It crushes out the promise of greater things within him, and leaves behind a sordid mass of worry that forces many of the staunchest to give up in despair, and yet how easy the remedy for it all. Give the United States barley buyers an unhampered chance to compete with the Canadian buyers, and the apparently monopolistic combination now controlling prices here will have other things to think about besides scheming to compel the farmer to sell his barley production at a loss. Hold your barley until the reciprocity deal is finally settled, and then watch how different the aspect of our market will become.

FINALLY:—The high cost of living throughout the world has naturally increased the cost of production of grain. Now, when grain is forced down below, or even near the cost of production, it is time for farmers to board up their grain bins. Don't be tempted to sell. Prices are bound to advance enough to give the producers a fair profit. It is a law of universal good that right production will result in a fair profit—never a loss. Understand that as truth and you have solved the problem. Only false sentiment forces honest producers to accept a loss on what they produce. The price of our wheat, oats and barley is now exceedingly low, and the wise farmer will take heed. Don't compare prices ten or even five years ago with present day prices for real value. There is no comparison whatever. The conditions are as unlike as two opposites.

March 11th, 1911

McBEAN BROS. 600 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 14TH, 1911)

Wheat.—For the past week Winnipeg cash wheat has worked up a little, the usual reaction following a long continued decline. The millers have been good buyers, but the export demand has been rather poor, the British people concluding apparently, to wait off until they can get some cheaper wheat from Southern Russia on the opening of navigation from the Black Sea ports in a short time now. Still, it must be remembered that wheat has recently touched a new low level for the last four years, and it may be the bear campaign has been carried too far. The bull element in the American markets are doing their very best to promote some crop scares as regards the growing winter wheat crop, while on the other hand, the bears are just as insistent that the growing crop is in the pink of condition, and unusually forward for this time of the year. It looks as if it will be a manipulators' market for the next few weeks, until the situation is somewhat cleared by the moving of stocks at the opening of navigation.

Oats.—Oats have held dull and steady with a little stronger tendency, and a decided scarcity of cash oats for immediate shipment, the grain in store being closely held by the elevator companies in order to make their storage until the opening of navigation. A feature of the oat inspections has been that a bigger percentage than ever before of our Western oats is going West to Calgary. Altogether, with a considerable quantity of our oats being worked for export, the market should improve, and we think farmers would do well to continue keeping their oats into the summer.

Barley.—This grain has been dull with poor demand for the last week. Dealers in barley are just biding their time until it is known whether reciprocity will pass or not. Stocks of barley are fairly small, and would readily be absorbed if reciprocity passes, but if not, barley will likely be dull throughout the summer.

Flax.—For another week a great dullness in the flax market with only occasional purchases of seed by the grinders when they are able to sell some carloads of oil.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending March 11)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	285	567	...
C. N. R.	113	48	...
G. T. P.	8	64	...
Totals	406	679	...

Disposition

Butchers East	17
Stockers West	88
Oxen West	20
Consumed locally	271

Cattle

There is no change in prices or conditions on the cattle market. Best butcher cattle will bring above six dollars per cwt. and there are few arriving.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75 " 5.00
Best fat cows	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	5.00 " 5.50
Heavy calves	4.50 " 5.00

Hogs

Prices remain the same on the hog market as last week. Packers are making efforts to get porkers at \$7.50 per cwt but have been able to purchase few at this price.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.75
Heavy sows	\$6.00 to 7.00
Stags	5.25 " 5.75

Sheep and Lambs

Prices show no change from last week. Good sheep \$5.25 to \$5.50. Yearlings 5.75 " 6.00.

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Butter prices have taken a slump during the past week and the fancy grade is off one to two cents per pound. Dealers state that stocks in the East are heavy and holders are having a hard time getting rid of the accumulation so are forced to lower prices considerably. There will probably be no scarcity this spring as present conditions seem to indicate that the new make will be moving early. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:—
Fancy dairy 22c. to 24c.
No. 1 dairy 18c. " 20c.
Good round lots without culls or mold 15c. " 16c.
No. 2 15c.
No. 3 12c. " 13c.

Eggs

Eggs have also been on the toboggan this week and a full four cents per dozen has been knocked off the price offered for the best article. Dealers state that quite a few are coming from Western points. They offer twenty cents per dozen for new laid stock. Storage eggs are finding a poor outlet.

Potatoes

There is practically no change on the potato market. Demand is good and dealers are offering from 80 to 90 cents per bushel.

Hay

Wild hay is off one to two dollars per ton, dealers stating that the market is flooded. Timothy prices are unchanged. Dealers offer the following prices per ton, on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay	
No. 1	\$11.00 to \$12.00
No. 2	10.00
No. 3	8.00 " 9.00
No. 4	6.00 " 7.00
1 rejected	5.00

Timothy

No. 1	\$17.00
No. 2	15.00

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	27c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	25c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	25c.
-------------------------	------

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked	
drawn, head and feet off	22c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	16c. " 17c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	23c. " 24c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	18c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	21c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	7½c. to 8c.
Hind quarters	10½c.

Pork

Prime carcasses	10½c. to 11c.
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Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses	9c.
Heavy and inferior	8 c. to 8½c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:

Green frozen hide and kip	6½c. flat.
Green frozen calves	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, for May, July and October deliveries:

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
March 8	92½	93½	88½
March 9	91½	93	88
March 10	92½	93½	88½
March 11	92½	94	89
March 13	92½	93½	88½
March 14	92½	94	89
Oats—			
March 8	32½	33½	...
March 9	32½	33½	...
March 10	32½	33½	...
March 11	32½	33½	...
March 13	32½	33½	...
March 14	32½	33½	...
Flax—			
March 8	248	240	...
March 9	250	240	...
March 10	250	240	...
March 11	250	240	...
March 13	251	242	...
March 14	251	241	...

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(CORN TRADE NEWS, FEBRUARY 28, 1911)

Wheat—			
Australian	7/4	approx.	\$1.05 3-5
No. 1 Nor. Man.	7/7½	"	1.09 1-5
No. 2 Nor. Man.	7/5	"	1.06 1-5
No. 3 Nor. Man.	7/3	"	1.03 4-5
No. 4 Man.	7/-	"	1.00 4-5
Choice White Karachi,			
Cleaned terms	6/11½	"	1.00 1-5
Ordinary terms	6/8½	"	96 3-5
Red Karachi, clean	6/2	"	88 4-5
Russian	6/2	"	1.15 1-5
Azima, old	8/-	"	1.06 4-5
Ulka, old	7/5	"	1.06 4-5

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 13.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable that although trade at Birkenhead market to-day was very slow, Saturday's prices were well maintained and the market was firm at the following quotations: States and Canadian steers, 12½ to 13¼ cents per pound.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
March 11, 1911.			
Total visible	11,318,561	2,340,775	117,003
Last year	11,765,631	7,084,183	521,369
Last year	10,678,148	5,522,119	1,040,153

Not including Victoria Harbor.

Ft. William	3,530,152	2,340,775	117,003
Pt. Arthur	3,555,555	2,652,717	216,231
Depot Harbor	35,361	42,764	...
Meaford	97,142	21,947	...
Midland Tiffin	350,065	451,251	...
Collingwood	54,507	...	...
Owen Sound	38,316	64,477	...
Goderich	337,070	52,612	4,419
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	218,498	6,359	9,133
Pt. Colborne	505,415	38,655	...
Kingston	43,000	36,000	...
Prescott	67,720	...	...
Montreal	284,161	704,986	82,705
Quebec	12,800	95,800	6,950
Victoria Harbor	254,366	150,322	...

Wheat Afloat in Harbors

	Wheat	Oats
Tiffin	190,000	190,000
Thorold	75,000	...
Collingwood	317,241	...
Sarnia	141,049	75,349
Ft. William	384,542	240,042
	1,107,832	505,391
Duluth	90,000	...
Buffalo	730,601	...
	820,601	...

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Port William and Port Arthur, on March 10, 1911, was 7,085,707.40, as against 6,675,847.10 last week, and 5,883,195.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 193,897, last year 290,553.

Amount of each grade was:

	This year	Last year
No. 1 Hard	4,499.10	22,982.30
No. 1 Northern	1,000,147.60	1,640,775.30
No. 2 Northern	1,812,466.40	2,060,825.00
No. 3 Northern	1,786,933.30	1,164,711.20
No. 4	917,338.10	335,991.30
No. 5	525,057.00	73,132.20
Other grades	1,039,265.20	584,977.00
	7,035,707.40	5,883,195.10

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 extra	1,993.18
No. 1 White	225,694.26
No. 2 White	3,385,407.24
No. 3 White	424,379.00
Mixed	5,636.26
Other grades	954,314.14
	4,993,492.00

Stocks of Barley—

No. 3	333,234.00
Flax	365,254.00
	488,377.00
	506,719.00

Shipments

Oats	65,656
Barley	15,652
Flax	18,692

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, March 13.—Barley closed a trifle easier but prices are practically unchanged. The top of the market was 99.

Milwaukee, March 13.—Cash barley closed as follows: No. 2, 97 to 98; medium, 95½ to 100; No. 3, 90 to 98; No. 4, 89 to 91; rejected, 90; Wisconsin, 89 to 98.

San Francisco, March 13.—Barley closed: May, \$1.21½; December, \$1.15½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., March 13.—Cattle—Receipts 25,000; market steady to 10c. lower; beefs, \$5.15 to \$6.35; Texas steers, \$4.35 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$4.70 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.80; calves \$6.75 to \$8.75.

Hogs—Receipts 6,500; market more active, steady to 5c. higher than opening; light, \$6.85 to \$7.20; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.05; heavy, \$6.55 to \$7.00; rough, \$6.55 to \$6.70; good to choice heavy, \$6.70 to \$7.00; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.10; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.05.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000; market steady; native, \$3.00 to \$4.90; western, \$3.15 to \$4.90; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.85; lambs, native, \$5.00 to \$6.40; western, \$5.25 to \$6.45.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 13.—Receipts were 74 cars with 1,343 head of cattle, 27 calves, 174 sheep and lambs, 1,198 hogs and 63 horses. Trade was fairly active towards the close of the market, though starting off slowly. The quality of offerings was good and included several loads of extra choice well finished animals. There was a good demand for both butcher and export cattle. Prices were steady to firmer, at the best prices of last week, the top for exports being \$8.10 for these loads of very choice quality. Several choice loads of butchers sold at \$7 top. Hogs were steady and unchanged from last quotations, but the market was weak. To-day's quotations, top for choice export for the London markets, \$6.10, for Liverpool market \$5.60 to \$6.00. Choice butcher \$5.75 to \$5.85, good to medium butcher \$5 to \$5.40. Cows \$4 to \$4.90; bulls \$4 to \$4.60. Lambs firm at \$6.25 to \$7; sheep steady at \$4.50 to \$4.85. Hogs \$6.75 f.o.b. and \$7.05 fed and watered.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 8 to MAR. 14, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej
MAR. 8	89½	86½	84½	79½	73½	67½	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	29½	..	..	..	246
9	88½	86½	83½	78½	73½	66	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	246
10	89½	87½	85½	79½	74	68	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	246
11	90½	87½	85½	80½	74½	68½	60½	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	..	..	247
13	89½	87½	85½	79½	74	67½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	..	..	247
14	90½	87½	85½	80½	74½	68½	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	30½	..	..	..	247

BEATON & VEZINA

REAL ESTATE
and Investments

ENDERTON BUILDING
WINNIPEG

March 14, 1911.

NOTICE OF INCREASE IN PRICE.

When we placed our Whatshan Valley lands on the market we announced that we would sell a limited number of APPLE ORCHARDS, CLEARED, IRRIGATED AND PLANTED, FOR \$150 PER ACRE. We have now completed the sale of as many farms as we care to at that price, and on the first of April, 1911, the price of our cleared, irrigated and planted lands will be advanced to \$200 per acre. Only those whose applications are on file in our office on March 31st will be able to secure land for \$150 per acre.

If you intend to purchase from us, we would advise you to send in your application at once. It is highly improbable that you will ever have another opportunity to buy first class land in British Columbia, cleared, irrigated and planted, for \$150 per acre.

Commencing April 1st the price of our planted land will be \$200 per acre, \$100 down and \$15 per month, with interest at 6 per cent.

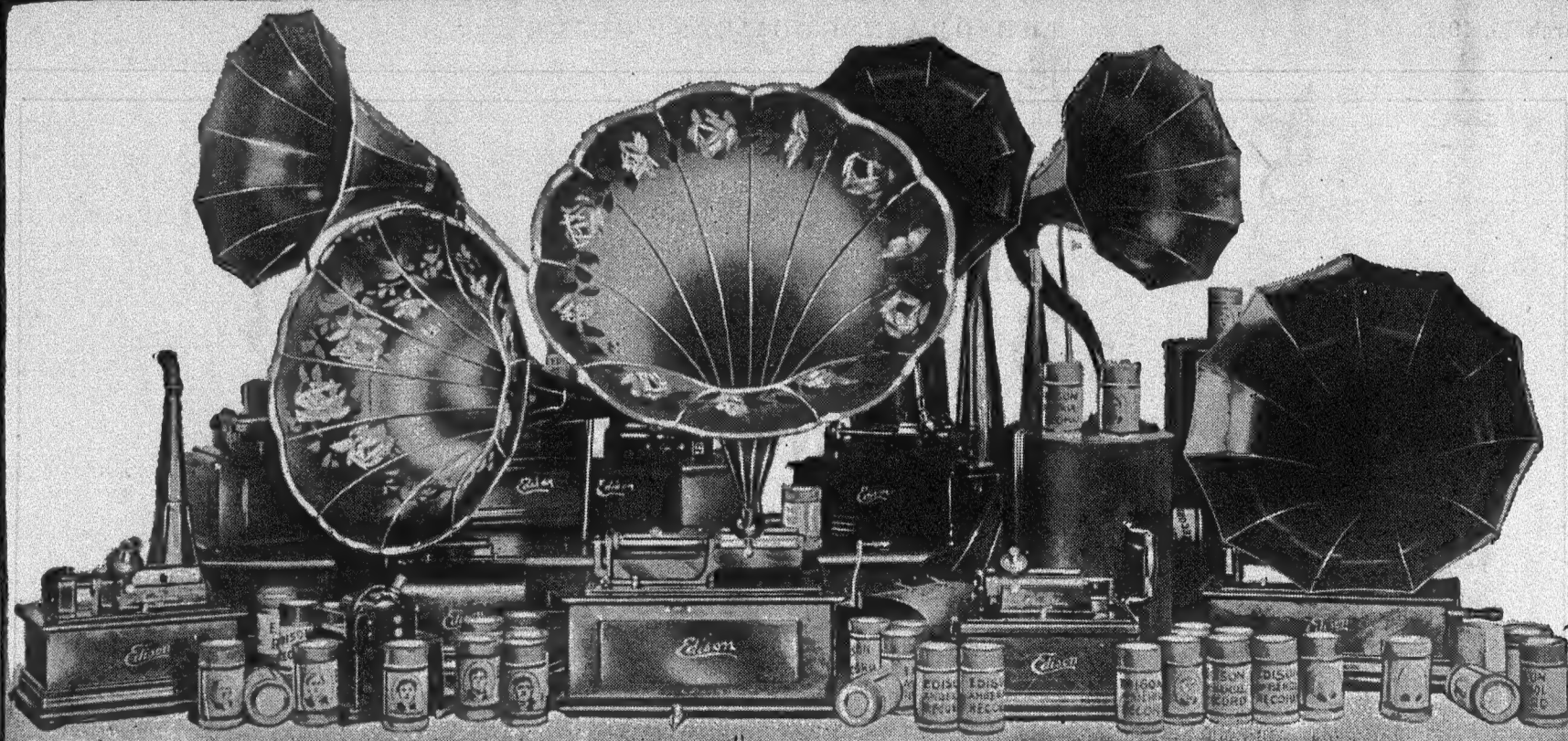
Adjoining our planted orchards we will offer a limited amount of acreage in the rough for \$60 an acre, in five and ten acre tracts. The terms of payment on the five acre tracts will be \$10 down and \$5 a month, with interest at 6 per cent; and the terms of payment on the ten acre tracts will be \$20 down and \$10 a month, with interest at 6 per cent. This land is very easily cleared, as it has been burned over several times, and as it will immediately adjoin our high priced land it will easily double in value as soon as our orchards are planted.

We have a few thousand acres of high class land fronting on the Arrow Lakes, which we will sell at from \$100 to \$125 per acre on easy instalments. We also have 800 acres adjoining the town of Nakusp on the Upper Arrow Lake, which we will sell for \$60 to \$100 per acre, also on easy instalments.

If you desire to avail yourself of the opportunity of securing our planted and irrigated land for \$150 per acre and cannot pay \$500 down, please let us know the best you can do, and we will endeavor to make terms to suit you. An application form will be forwarded to you on request.

Yours very truly,

BEATON & VEZINA.



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Just Take Your Choice

You Don't Have to Buy Anything

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